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Passengers

Water c olour painting by N. S. Bendre.

A New Serial On Antarctic Exploration

Comdr. Finn Ronne's Date With The Penguins

(See Page 3)

Short Story

By Satish Batra

Razia's Ribbons

"Who threw this stone"?

The stranger looked enquiringly at a group of children standing near the village pond. The tall stout mango tree above them cast its bulky shadow on the brazen water of the pond which was all ablaze with the glare of the hot Indian sun.

"Who hit me with this stone?" The stranger repeated his question. The children looked at him with the mixed sensations of fear and excitement. They were all small boys and girls clad poorly and almost of the same age—from ten to fourteen.

The stranger's searching eyes were surveying the children individually. His gaze finally rested at a small girl wearing white ribbons in her plaits. The dark-skinned girl with beautifully carved features was not particularly pretty, but she was certainly a contrast to the other members of the group. Some one from the crowd shouted out, "Nahusat."

An extremely ugly looking boy made an effort to disengage himself from the crowd. His small forehead, sunken cheeks, flat chin, and pumpkin-like head made his appearance altogether unberable. He hesitated a little and then came forward.

"Yes, I threw this stone. But I never meant to hit you. I wanted to hit those mangoes". He pointed towards the tree and then looked at the stranger as if he was expected a good beating.

"Good brave boy! You have done well in telling the truth." The stranger came nearer and patted him on his back.

"What's your name?"

"NAHUSAT!" The stranger felt a little surprised. "Child! that means ill luck! Why do they call you so?"

"I bring ill luck to every one. At least every one says so. My real name is Abdul."

"Where do you live, child?"

"Razia and I live together" He pointed towards the girl with the white ribbons. "She is my cousin."

Suddenly the folds of his tiny forehead deepened and his face took a troubled look. Some thing from inside urged him to ask a question. He stared at the stranger's kindly face silently.

"You want to ask any thing?" The stranger enquired of him gently.

"Yes, you look pleased with my telling the truth but at home I am severely punished. I know, I know, that Razia very often tells lies but she is never punished. Is it a good thing to tell the truth?"

"Yes, child."

"My Baba used to say that. He died when I was seven. He used to love me very much. But then why Razia is not punished when she tells lies!"

"She would be when she goes to the Almighty." The stranger kept silent for a moment and then asked", Do they beat you very much, Child?"

"Yes very much, even when I have not done anything wrong."

"Where is your mother?"

"She died soon after I was born. They say, I brought ill luck with me." The stranger looked at him pityingly. He thrust his hand in his pocket and brought out an eight-anna piece.

"Poor child! You are not to be blamed for anything." He murmered in between his lips and placed the coin in the child's palm and closed it.

"Go dear Nahusat. Enjoy yourself." He said in a touching tone and left.

The child was wonder struck. He expected a good beating while he got a silver piece in return. Was some thing wrong with the stranger? His little brain could not understand anything. He remembered once he went to the kitchen where his aunt was working. Unfortunately as soon as he entered the kitchen, the milk in the kettle boiled and overflowed. And then he got a severe thrashing merely because he was Nahusat and had brought ill luck along with him. He sometimes wondered if he was really responsible for these mishaps. He had strict instructions not to stand near the doorway when any body was going out for some business, for he would bring ill luck to that person.

He remembered once when he was unintentionally standing near the doorway, his uncle went out to the market. On that day, his uncle lost more than hundred rupees. He came home in a very depressed mood and when he was told by his aunt that he was standing near the door, his uncle's eyes grew red-hot with anger. He got the severest punishment of his life on that day. All his bones ached with pain and he could not sleep for three nights. From that day, he was warned not to show his face to any one until every body had gone to his work. But this stranger.....

His thoughts were suddenly disturbed, Razia stood near him with her party.

"What were you saying about me?" She demanded. Suddenly her gaze was attracted by Nahusat's closed palm. "What have you got here? What did the stranger give you?"

"An eight anna piece."

"What? For hitting him!" Some one shouted.

"He was a thorough gentleman."

"Gentleman!" All broke into a roaring laugh.

"Give this to us. We would have a grand feast. What do you think, Saja?" Saja nodded his head.

"Nahusat, hand it over to us" Razia demanded.

"But—but the stranger gave it to 'me', he said firmly.

"Get it from him", Razia ordered her play-mates. Two or three stepped forward in order to relieve him of the piece.

"No, no, Razia—I meant to give it to you." Nahusat cried when they struggled to snatch it from him.

"All right, give it to me." She spread her fair hand. He hesitatingly put the shining piece on her pale pink palm. A strange light gleamed in his eyes as if he was making a great sacrifice. A cry of hurrah went up from the little crowd and they all raced towards the village. Even from such a distance, he could still distinguish the black tresses of Razia bound by two lily-white ribbons, fluttering in the wind.

Nahusat never knew why he submitted to Razia's imperious will. She was not extremely beautiful, but by wearing these ribbons after the town style, she looked angelic indeed. On seeing her, his heart throbbed with excitement. He was conscious of the pleasant warmth, she brought in along with her. He did all he could in order to please her in his own shabby way, but Razia always struck him cold and indifferent.

The fact that every body was cross with him and shunned his company, loomed large before him, when he was alone. A sudden realization that he was unbearably ugly seized upon him. He would think of it often when he was lying in his bed at night. He would go on thinking until the darkness would slide her head from the star-strewn sky and white shafts of light would steal from the rain-bow-coloured clouds in the East. The pretty tune of the flute of peasants, the heavy tread of field-bound oxen and the airy songs of the village maidens going towards the well, could not distract his attention. He would go on thinking—thinking until his thoughts were lost in the harsh sound of churning milk and angry voice of his aunt which scorned him at his laziness.

Razia had worn the ribbons for the first time on that day. Like most of the girls in the village, she cherished a keen desire to copy the town fashions. Her father had brought these ribbons for her the previous night, while returning from the market. In the morning, she took a hurried bath; dressed her hair in the town style and tied the ribbons in her plaits. For quite a long time, she stood before the mirror admiring her ribbons and then she eagerly ran out to show them to her friends and family members.

"How do I look?" She asked every one and she was pleased with the praises.

"You look marvellously well, Razia", Nahusat said smilingly, when everybody had praised. His white teeth shone against the black background. He had seen Razia's friends touching those silken white ribbons. A sudden impulse arose in him also to touch them and feel for himself their softness.

"You look very pretty. Why don't you dress like it always? These ribbons are very beautiful. May I—may I touch them?"

"Nahusat, get out from this place. You would bring me bad luck." There was a touch of scorn in her tone.

Nahusat was thinking about those ribbons all through the day. Perhaps no other colour could have suited Razia better. The two white ribbons in her hair looked like lotus flowers floating over the dark surface of a lake. He had seen Razia so many times but the two tresses and ribbons had made a remarkable difference in her appearance. He tried to think of different matters but the white ribbons again and again came before his eyes.

In the evening when he came home, he saw his uncle sitting at a charpai. His uncle's eyes grew red hot on seeing him. He took hold of his walking stick. "Nahusat, what have you been telling to strangers?" He roared.

"How many times have I told you not to talk to strangers!" His aunt came out from the kitchen full of anger. "Why don't you go and die somewhere?"

"Why can't you leave us in peace, you ungrateful lad?" Nahusat looked at the pointed stick. His uncle's hand holding it was shaking with anger.

"We provide for you and still you grumble" His aunt added.

"I'll see that you never do it again." And with this down came the stick on Nahusat's back. "Would you do it again?" He beat him on his legs. "I'll see that you never—" And he was beating him all over his body.

* * * *

Nahusat's body ached awfully, as he lay in his bed on that night. He made an effort to sleep, but he could not. Several parts of his body had swollen and the evening beating had left blues all over his body. And then all of a sudden, he felt as if his eyes had closed by themselves. There was a gradual release from the pain and agony. The objects all around faded away....He saw two ugly giants running after him. He tried to run very fast but he was very tired and his bones ached. The two giants kept on gaining distance until they were very close—close enough to have touched him.

Then the picture suddenly faded and two white ribbons came in their place—two silken white things fluttered in the air. His eyes feasted at them for quite a long time. His hands even touched them and felt their softness. Two kindly eyes of the stranger peered at him from some where. And .....and then he opened his eyes. Once more he became conscious of the intense pain. A few scattered clouds swam across the brightly illumined sky. He looked all around. Every body was sound asleep. Suddenly something shone white in the moonlight. He instinctively knew them to be Razia's ribbons.

An unsuppressible desire arose in him to treasure those snowy soft pieces for ever. With a supreme effort, he got up and stole to Razia's bed. She was enjoying an innocent sleep. His trembling hands suddenly and slowly went forward. He untied the knots gently. In a few moments, the milk-white ribbons were in his hands. A triumphant light gleamed in his eyes. Suddenly Razia took a turn in her bed. Nahusat staggered back and controlled himself with an effort. A gentle smile lingered at Razia's lips as if she had pardoned him every thing. He kept on looking at her for a few moments and then crept back.

The morning brought with it the songs of little birds, the pretty notes of the flute and the soft tinkling of the bells of field-bound oxen. The uncared lad was found dead—dead with the ribbons in his hand gently pressed against his heart. He had passed from one non-existence to another.

This story originally appeared in Urdu and has been translated into English by the author himself.

We would be glad to consider similar contributions by authors—or (authorised) translators.

"I can't understand why I didn't get that job." said Betty.

"Well, what did the manager ask you?" inquired her friend.

"He asked if my punctuation was good."

"And what did you say?"

"I said I'd never been late for work in my life."

* * * *

An inspector boarding a bus was surprised to see the conductor sitting at ease smoking while a passenger was collecting fares.

"What does this mean?" he demanded. 'You sitting there and a passenger doing your work!"

"That's all right," said the conductor, an ex-sailor; "he's a stowaway I found on board. He can't pay his fare, so I'm making him work his passage."

"I wish once in a while that the peace news would be as good as the war news used to be."

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A New Serial On Antarctic Exploration

Comdr. Finn Ronne's Date With The Penguins

With one American expedition about to pull out of the Antarctic, another that is going to a different part of the Continent and will stay there a year, is just nearing its destination. This is the group headed by Comdr. Finn Ronne, U.S.N.R., which will winter at Marguerite bay on the Palmer Peninsula and undertake exhaustive studies by both land and air.

The reason that the Ronne expedition is getting away so late in the season is that Palmer Peninsula, which lies just south of Cape Horn, is open much later in the season than is the Ross Sea, where the expedition headed by Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd has been at work. The Ross Sea expedition must leave before consolidated pack-ice cuts off its retreat; but on the Palmer peninsula the ice does not go out until late in the season, sometimes not until late April or May

Ronne intends to freeze in his wooden ship behind an island in Marguerite bay where it will be sheltered from pressure. He will lighten it by taking ashore most of the material he will use, and establishing a base in the headquarters he formerly occupied when a member of the Eastern Group of one of the Byrd expeditions.

That base had been used until recently by a British expedition, although all the material and equipment was placed there by Americans. The British, who have been there for several years, will move to another base a short distance away.

The Claim Hagglers

This is the first time that Americans and British have occupied near-by bases in the Antarctic. The fact accentuates a rivalry that has sprung up since the war over Antarctic claims, although most of those claims were established years ago. Not only will the British be there at the same time as Ronne's expedition, but also a Chilean expedition is reported to be on its way south, as Chile has never relinquished all its claims to Antarctica.

These various claims are nebulous and confusing. There is little doubt that either an American, Capt. Nathaniel Palmer—for whom the peninsula is named—or a British explorer named Bransfield first discovered the Antarctic mainland, with the odds in favour of Palmer. Those were in the old sealing days, when Sealers from New England and England swept the south Polar Islands for pelts they sold to Chinese for tea.

The British first penetrated into the Ross Sea and the Weddell Sea and established the first bases in the Ross Sea Sector. They were followed by Belgians, Norwegians and others.

The first official claims to any part of the Anarctic were made by the British, who outlined the Ross Sea Sector as a New Zealand dependency, and the Palmer peninsula area—which they call Graham land—as well as the Falkland and South Shetland Islands, as a Falkland dependency. This latter claim has been disputed by Argentina, who has never given up her claim to the Falkland Islands although the British have been established there for a century.

What these various claims will lead to is anybody's guess. The United States, through Byrd's discoveries, claims much of the area east of the Ross Sea, including Marie Byrd Land and Ellsworth land, which was discovered in a flight by Lincoln Ellsworth.

Home Of Southern Weather

Charles E. Hughes, when Secretary of State, said that this country never would claim land in which it could not establish settlements, that being one of the necessary prerequisites of sovereignty. Later, however, Henry L. Stimson, as Secretary of State, said that we would not relinquish any of our legitimate claims in the Antarctic. A resolution claiming the land discovered by Byrd was offered in Congress, but nothing ever came of it.

The chances that the country will be good for anything for an indefinite period of time are slim, although it is entirely probable that eventually some meteorological stations will be maintained there, as the weather of Antarctica has a strong influence on the weather of the southern hemisphere particularly Australia. Sir Douglas Mawson, one of the best of Antarctic explorers, who has devoted a good part of his life to its mysteries, thinks it possible that some day something of economic value may be discovered there. But most authorities regard that as wishful thinking.

What Ronne intends, with his little group of 22 men, three air-planes and dog teams, is to attempt to determine whether or not Antarctica is one land mass or two. This cannot be done by airplane, although the airplane can help by putting dog-team parties far out from the base in a short period of time, leaving actual surface exploration to them.

Rift In The Drift

It long has been a theory that Antarctica may have an ice-filled channel between the Weddell Sea and the Ross Sea, a channel filled in so long ago that it may now be almost indistinguishable. But by sonic sounding, exploding charges on the surface of the ice and registering their responses, which will vary according to whether they strike rock or water, it is hoped that this suppositious channel may finally be discovered. It will be a geological achievement, if it can be done.

Ronne also wants to learn more about the unknown land south of the Weddell Sea, and to penetrate as far as possible south-west from Palmer Peninsula. His expedition, which is sponsored by the American Geographic Society, the Smithsonian Institution, Carnegie Institute, the U.S. Geodetic Survey and other organizations, is well equipped with scientific apparatus for research in many fields. The navy gave him his ship, the army gave him three airplanes and much clothing, food and other equipment.

It is a small group, not spectacular as to size, but ideally suited to accomplish a great deal in a part of the world where one has to wait on the weather and where exploration cannot be rushed, particularly by air. The navy has found that out in its current large expedition. It is slow, patient, painstaking work that accomplishes results in the Antarctic, and Ronne's expedition is well fitted to do that

Who Is Ronne?

Polar veteran Finn Ronne, Commander, U.S.N.R., has lived and breathed exploration since he was a child of nine in Horten, near Oslo, Norway. At that time his father, Martin Ronne, went on his first expedition to the Antarctic with the world-famous Norwegian explorer, Road Amundsen. It was on this expedition that the South Pole was first discovered—in 1911—after the memorable race to the Pole against the English explorer Robert Scott.

When Martin Ronne died suddenly in 1932, Finn was selected to take his father's place as Ski Expert on

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Comdr. Finn Ronne

By Russel Owen

While the steel clad crafts and carriers of Admiral Byrd's 4000 men expedition are retreating from the Antarctic before the hardening ice floes, a dimunitive wooden vessel M. V. 'The Port of Beaumont' is heading to the still open Marguerite Bay of Palmer peninsula.

There are but 22 men aboard this small vessel. But they have two planes, apparatus of every sort and stores to last them for a couple of years. And they need it too for these 22 men plan to ice lock their ship and live in the bottom continent for full fourteen months to come doing, a vital task in geological exploration. They have experts in their meagre midst, to tackle any side things that may come along and it is on the cards that they may show more results than the mammoth Byrd expedition was able to, in its three months foray.

The Bombay Chronicle Weekly has arranged to get exclusive coverage of the work and progress of the expedition and the stories will appear in these pages from time to time.

The Emperor penguins enjoying the icy weather will be all the companions that members of the Ronne expedition can expect to have for the next fourteen months.

Are Our Students

PATRIOTS—OR JUST ESCAPISTS?

By "Baroo"

Given holidays are sweet, but those ungiven are sweeter.

Any cause except their own is good enough for our students to make a "Day" of, and call it a day. They would take a holiday to mark their own cause, too, if they only knew what it was.

But there are lost causes galore in this imperfect world of ours, and one less or more makes little difference. What the students lose on the swings of causes inadvertently over-looked. they make on the roundabouts of communal windfalls that shut down universities for months on end.

There are, of course, other means of emotional outlet, equally popular and almost as respectable. There re walkouts from examination halls, stone-throwing and rioting during off-hours, trials of physical strength with rival organisations, and lastly, sheer ill-bred misbehaviour on perfectly solemn occasions.

A Vital Question

It is silly to imagine, as some of our leaders seem to, that the aberrance of our students is due to their growing political consciousness. People who profess to believe in this myth are not only deceiving themselves, but and what is more important, are indirectly exonerating the behaviour of the students, and encouraging them in their present mistaken attitude.

They forget that making cheap political capital is one thing, and building up a nation quite another.

It might, from a party point of view, be a very convenient thing to have a bunch of young enthusiasts, not to say rowdies stone a rival leader or break up a meeting. It might be even more expedient to embarrass authority by means of a mammoth procession expressing sympathy with the Ethiopians or Indonesians or whoever else it might be that is just then in need of it; but are you at the same time doing a service to the young men and women that you thus use as pawns in the game of pressure-politics? Or are you assisting them in becoming what most of them already are escapists of the first water?

Escape From Reality

Charity begins at home, or it is not charity—it is hypocritical humbug, and escapism 'par excellence'. When our students go on strike over happenings in Indo-China, it is not the milk of human kindness that moves them. but the urge to forget themselves for a little while, the urge, in great part sexual in origin to live a fuller life than their miserable existences allow. We must not be hard on our young folks—their lives are not happy, and they have much to escape from.

Caught between a culture and a way of life that is passing away, and another that is surely but steadily replacing it, subjected to a system of education that demands more than it has to offer, confused by the political insanity around them, and—and this is of the essence—sexually repressed by a social system that has neither the early-marriage virtues of the days gone by, nor the freedom of the West, they are in a state of mind that welcomes any escape from reality

A Freudian Analysis

Political consciousness, as such, has therefore little to do with these "extra-mural" activities of our students unless it is the respectable cover that it offers them. Politics, what sins are committed in thy name! It doesn't require a Freud—or doesn't it?—to understand why strikes and other forms of demonstrations are so easy to organise amongst our students. The energetic ring-leader—I had almost said leader—is worried not so much about the desultory fighting that is going on somewhere on the borders of Ching-tu-Chang between the beastly Fascists, and the heroic natives who are perfectly capable of looking after themselves, as about the figure he thinks he is cutting before those cute little things in saris.

And how much, do you think, of the encouragement and co-operation given by the bold-coy girl in this Ching-tu-Chang affair, is not due to sheer feminine vanity, the desire to be in the ilme-light and feel that she has inspired a future Rashtrapati at a critical moment of his career?

And exactly how much of the ready enthusiasm of the general body of students is explained by an unconscious though perfectly natural, desire to be in close physical proximity with their mates of the opposite sex—closer than is normally possible—in the meeting or procession that will invariably result in the evening?

Unwitting Tools

Our students are suffering from a sense of extreme frustration and discontentment, but are not aware of the exact causes of the trouble, and that is why they are behaving the way they are. If it is not taking a day's French leave in the name of some "cause" or other, it is obstructionism in some other form, flouting of authority in some other way. Anaemic of body and soul, cramped physically and morally by conditions that we all know only too well, they seek to express their nevertheless vague disappointment with life by adopting an attitude that can only be described as negativist.

Any form of protest is good enough for them and politicians are not wanting who are loath to use them as unwitting tools for their own purposes Thus it comes about that shops are looted, street-battles fought, and zealous political propaganda done by youngsters who do not what they are doing or talking about.

And s our students pass out of our colleges and universities, v.i. little or no consciousness or knowledge of the real difficulties they will have to face in the world beyond the friendly gates, and ill-equipped for the trials awaiting them. There is not in them the character that can look at problems without shirking them

Is it any wonder, then, that the effervescing loyalties that seemed so to possess them while they were students desert them in adult life without leaving a trace behind them?

Mockers Of Ideals

Who can claim to be unfamiliar with the incipient President of the Congress turned money-maker, and an unscrupulous one at that, at the first opportunity he gets? Or the would-be Rani of Jhansi turned the extremely self-satisfied spouse of some well-placed, well-connected stooge of a Government servant? The flesh is always and in all places weak, but here even the spirit is unwilling. There are exceptions no doubt, bright and heartening, of an occasional young man or woman who knew what he or she was about, and stuck to it, but how few, how very few! The rest, and their number is legion, change from juvenile escapists into disillusioned and therefore confirmed mercenaries, lovers of security, and mockers of ideals.

The problem is one that must engage the attention of our leaders without delay. An unruly class might be a very convenient thing to have so long as the responsibility of Government rests on other shoulders, but it becomes quite a nuisance when you are no longer in the wilderness. Then the chickens come home to roost, and Nemesis is at hand.

If a set of people can be used as political tools by one party, so can they by another.

That is where the rub lies. And yet neither of the two political parties that are in office today have learnt the lesson that this business of student agitators is like a double-edged blade——it can cut both ways. Aligarh might stone an Azad, or Calcutta embarrass a Suhrawardy, but it might not always be so handy as all that

Two Aspects Of Problem

But quite apart from this rather ulterior motive for discouraging student domonstrations, the interests of the students themselves demand that somthing be done at once to treat the disease of which their queer behaviour is merely a symptom. Some-

(Continued On Page 5)

For introduction and comments on this article, see *"Between Ourselves"* below.

May we particularly recommend the above article by "Baroo" to our readers' attention?

It has something to do with the correspondence on the subject of students which we published in this Department some weeks ago. We cannot call it exactly a response, for those who asked for a regular feature will say that they asked for bread and have received a stone instead!

It was not without some trepidation that we decided to publish this article. We are sure it will raise a hornet's nest around the author's and our own ears. It is as good therefore that the author is psuedonymous: for ourselves we are accustomed to hornets swarming about our ears as also to bees buzzing in our visitors' and contributors' bonnets. (This is strictly between ourselves!)

"Baroo" has written quite a stinging piece which, we trust, will go home to our students and their self-appointed leaders. Nobody appreciates more than us the sterling patriotic work done by our youths. None wants to damp their ardour or decry their valour. Nevertheless when discretion runs away with enthusiasm, somebody has to cry halt and we are glad "Baroo" has done it. Everybody may not agree with his Freudian phycho-analysis and what was true in his—and our—college days may not be as true today when most of the old inhibitions have broken down and there is a healthier camaraderie between our young men and women. But even leaving that aside, there is much food for thought in the article published above

It was only the other day that Jawaharlal Nehru warned us against slogans. Slogans like flags are necessary for national consciousness and progress. But slogans do not fill our stomachs, nor do flags cover our nakedness.—they only increase the cloth shortage! We have cried "Iquilab Zindabad" so long that it has become a mummery. Now "Inquilab" is round the corner and our concern should be how to make it "Zindabad"!

Not surely by shouting. Nor by going in processions. Nor by fomenting strikes. Nor by indulging in fisticuffs. Nor by threatening fasts unto—the next meal! Scheming leaders there will always be who will seek to inflame the impressionable minds of our youth and use them for their own sectional ends. But our young men and women must realise that agitation must now give place to constructive work. Our country needs patriots no doubt, but it also needs doctors, scientists, engineers, agronomists, geologists and what not. And training for all this needs long application and years of devoted apprenticeship. We publish Baroo's article in the hope that it will make our young men sit up and think and lead to a new orientation of their values.

★

That Foreign Stuff

1. Almost 75% of the lengthy contributed articles in your weekly (more often on topics of no human interest') come from foreign pens. To be brutally frank. I know of no national weekly in India which deliberately lends itself to the 'domination of foreign pen' to such an extent in spite of the progressive strides of the Indian Journalism, during the last five decades or so, if you do not discover competent Indian talents to adorn your pages, who then is to blame? Certainly, YOU—the vested hierarchy of the so called 'Indian National Journalism.' Can't you at least now nationalise your weekly? (With apologies to Mr. Michael Andrades!)

2. We clamour for a regular feature of International highlights. But your answer is the familiar, sury bench plea 'under consideration'. How long? If you are short of hands I shall dispatch them without obligation for I am too a sub!

Now brick-bat followed by bouquets for your consolation! Human beings see the 'front bag' more easily

3. This week's (March 16) last page cartoons are refreshing; Please continue them. Let no MSS on any account invade it.

4. Believe it or not 'Between ourselves' has become the most favourite column! Contributors not paid!

T. D. JAGADESAN

Madras

Evidently Reader Jagadesan has missed our comments (of some weeks ago) on the make-up of the BCW. Even so as a sub himself, he should realise why the middle pages of our first mofussil edition (which he obviously reads) are full of foreign stuff. These pages are substituted by news in our other editions and to be brutally frank (like our contributor), the foreign stuff is used because (1) it is free. (2) it is informative, and (3) it needs the minimum of subbing!

Our correspondent has made a bloomer about our printer. Mr. Michael Andrades is as much an Indian as Mr. Jagadesan himself!—Ed.

★

Our "Sacred Duty"

"Being regular reader of your esteemed weekly, I have been following with great interest the many suggestions made by readers in the column "Between Ourselves". It's being shifted from the fifth to the fourth page, is a good augury for a bright future.

Will you allow me to make one or two suggestions, which to my mind, will greatly enhance the B. C.'s (as we affectionately call it) usefulness and value to a Southerner. You will be aware of the fact, that though your weekly is only a "Bombay" Chronicle it is read with great interest by quite a lot of Southerners.

My request and I am sure many Southerners think in the same strain is that you should be giving us more news and notes about the South than what is being given now. Please do not point out immediately that the title of the paper is 'Bombay' Chronicle Weekly Let me tell you that it is no B. C. W. exclusively but it is in fact an All India Journal Articles on South India are an essential thing and I am sure you will be kind enough to incorporate this feature in your Journal. The Art, Architecture, Culture, Sport and a host of other things of the South are still in the oblivion and I trust I am sure you will agree with me that it is your sacred duty to bring them into limelight by giving them a place in your esteemed Weekly."

K. V. SUBRAMANIAM

Vellore.

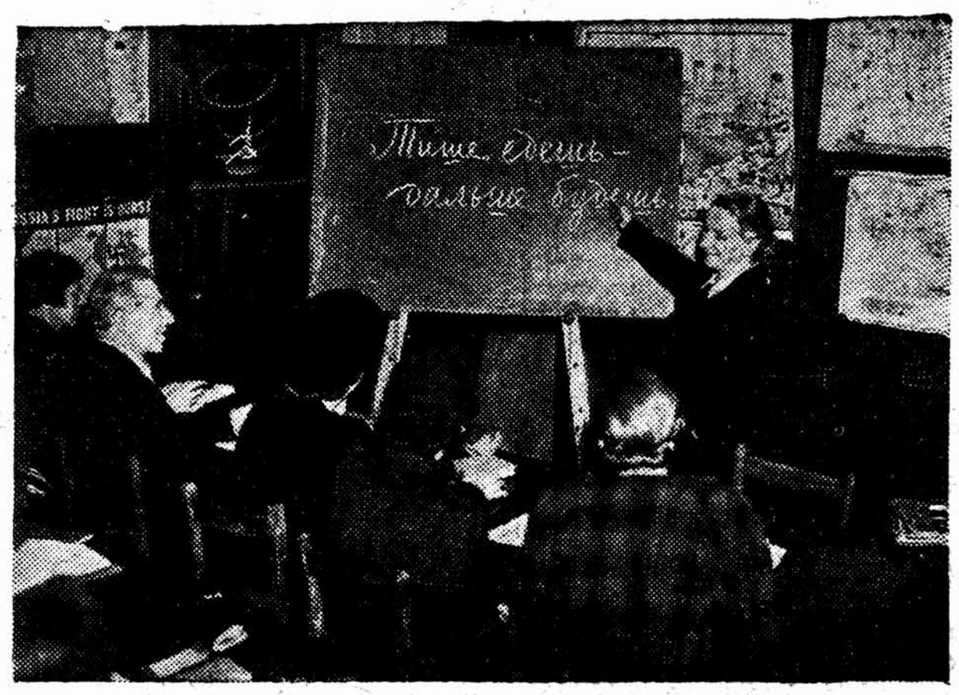
Yes, we are aware that the BCW is popular down south. Many of the contributors to this Department, it will be noticed, are from the southern presidency and it is an old quip that all the newspapers and account offices in India are run by Madrasis. (At any rate BC is no exception!) So in asking us to cater more to our South Indian readers, Reader Subrahmanyam is only begging the question.—Ed.

★

All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed: "Between Ourselves", Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay.

Between Ourselves

Drawing class at Wandsworth Technical Institute. Students make drawings here from sculptures before drawing from life.



Miss Vanova, a Russian and a holder of a Petersburg University Diploma expounds the intricacies of the Russian language to a night

The Floodlit Way To Learning.....II

Way To The Graces And Arts Of Life

(The first part of this series appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" Weekly, last week on Page 24, back cover).

In addition to the technical and commercial institutes for the vocational training of youth, the London County Council maintains a number of literary institutes intended to help people to use their leisure wisely. At these institutes the Londoner goes to learn for learning's sake to cultivate a taste for the arts and graces of life, to express himself through the medium of drama or music.

The literary institutes are greatly appreciated by Londoners; for there, for extremely modest fees, after the day's toil, they can brighten their lives by studying the glories of English literature, by acquiring a new language, or by learning to play a musical instrument. They appeal to the old as well as to the young: the elderly woman who has spent her day at some tedious drudgery enjoys lectures on art appreciation: the middle-aged man, whose working hours are grey, finds inspiration in learning how to play the violin. Provided the novice has sufficient talent and application to guarantee some measure of success, the instructors at the evening classes are always willing to encourage and help. When the doors of the literary institutes are open for the evening session, the hours fly happily by and there is an atmosphere of comradeship.

Facilities are provided, too, for those who wish to acquire a better understanding of their duties as citizens, to have a wider grasp of the affairs of the British Commonwealth, to study politics, history, current affairs, international relations, social and economic questions. Those whose interest lies in the discovery of mental processes attend lectures on psychology, philosophy and kindred subjects. Ethics and logic are not forgotten

Plays And Play-wrinting

The institutes have properly equipped stages in excellent halls, gymnasia for physical culture where Greek and national dancing is learnt. Plays are produced and the novice interested in play production, stage technique and dramatic art can acquire a good knowledge of theatrical affairs; he can, if he wishes, join a class which will teach him how to write plays. Well-known personalities in the world of art and letters are engaged to give short courses on special subjects and, under the guidance of lectures visits are arranged to museums, galleries and buildings of historical and architectural interest.

By Kathleen Courlander

These places which hitherto may have seemed dull and dreary to the Londoner who has had little opportunity for cultural development come suddenly to life and are centres of fascination and interest to the student who, with the aid of his evening classes, has learnt to regard them with wise eyes.

In these times, when London is enjoying a revival of ballet dancing, a course on the art and history of the ballet is appropriate. The music action is indeed comprehensive: it includes lectures on the appreciation of music, dealing with the shape, rhythm and stanza in tunes and themes, and the works of great composers. It offers opportunities for orchestral practice, with its accompanying good fellowship; students can be taught the theory of music and its harmony, how to play the piano or to sing. There is a class in grand opera provided by the City Literary Institute, and others in light opera are held elsewhere. The enthusiasm for music that has been noted among Londoners during and since World War II owes much to the knowledge acquired during the evenings spent at these London County Council classes, where students are taught to distinguish the attributes of the world's best music.

To write and speak one's own language correctly becomes a possibility for the man and woman whose fundamental past education has been neglected and who goes to evening classes. The poetry course not only teaches students to appreciate the best English verse but helps them to write poetry. There is great stimulation to be found in acquiring other languages in one's spare time, and in addition to instruction in all leading European tongues, some unusual linguistic courses are included. Thus Scottish and Irish Gaelic or Welsh can be acquired by the Londoner whose inclination lies in these directions.

Art Schools

But there is another side of the London County Council's cultural evening activities—there are the art schools at which craftsmen can be taught their vocation, or amateurs to follow some branch of art that pleases them. It is emphasised, for those whose professional work will lie in the direction of a branch of art, that in future the application of artistic principles to industrial processes will receive more serious attention than hitherto. The art schools in London will do their best to cope with the demand of British manufacturers for efficient craftsmen with the necessary art training. Many distinguished artists and craftsmen act as instructors at these evening art classes.

At the Central School of Arts and Crafts, for example, drawing, painting, modelling and allied subjects can be learnt for the small fee of from 12s. 6d. to 30s. a session according to the age of the student. In addition classes are held in book production—illumination, bookbinding, wood engraving and kindred branches, jewellery work and interior decoration, including furniture, pottery and stained glass are taught. Every aspect of art is open to the Londoner, to explore, in fact, if he wishes to avail himself of the opportunities.

(To Be Concluded)

Typewriting classes for men and women—Fulham Institute.

PATRIOTS OR JUST ESCAPISTS?

(Continued From Page 4)

thing must be done to ensure to them lives at once fuller and healthier, and to remove the atmosphere of disappointment and frustration that at present oppresses them.

This is a problem primarily of education, and there are clearly two aspects to it. Not only must the student be given a different type of education—a type that is organically related to the conditions around him, better facilities for compulsory sports and games, and individual attention by teachers who are less over-worked than at present, but he must also be very definitely disciplined into habits of serious study rather than impetuous and ill-considered action.

For what we need above all else is the capacity in our men and women to practise and carry into adult life, even at some cost to their personal comforts and material prospects, a fraction of the idealism that seems to infect them during adolescence. As a nation, we possess little character, and less staying power. We have no reserves of strength, no stamina. We are a people with a record of slavery, famines, floods and epidemics—not for nothing are we weak.

A Life-long Process

In a way, it is surprising that our youth displays what little energy, albeit misdirected, that it does. Regeneration will require the conservation and the channelisation of this energy, so that it expresses itself not in a frothy exuberance of spirits that dies down almost as soon as it comes into existence, but in a steady, unflinching life-long loyalty to ideals and values worthy of cherishing.

Rome was not built in a day. It will take time to undo the work of a century and a half of foreign domination. The building of character is for any individual a life-long process for a nation it is a continuous Process. For us the problem is made more difficult by the economic handicaps that we labour under. But the work is in safe hands, and if nothing goes wrong, the students might discover before they are much older, that every day is not a Sunday, and that there are other things in this world than holidays ungiven and yet taken!

Snails Made Him Famous!

One of the few people who have awoken one morning to find themselves famous is Peter Henniker Heaton, founder of the British Snail-Watching Society.

A decision made between jest and earnest fifteen months ago has brought him a mail rivalling that of a Cabinet Minister, world-wide broadcasts, and a description of himself and his associates in no less a paper than Pravda as "whisky-drinking and disillusioned gentlemen at their monotonous hobby." ("But snail-watching requires a clear head and a steady eye", Mr. Heaton told me.)

"Always At Home"

Thousands of people from all over the world have applied for membership, but Mr. Heaton admits only British subjects who can tell him something interesting about snails. The "something" however, need not be very erudite, for the Society does not pretend to rival naturalists in scientific observation Its object is rather to acquire the qualities of patience and endurance by watching the snail in its natural surroundings to promote knowledge and appreciation of the snail, and to tabulate references to it in art and literature. The motto is "semper domi"—"always at home."

One lady qualified for membership by telling Mr. Heaton how she saved herself from boredom while at school by gazing at drawings of snails on the schoolroom ceiling Another sent

By R. F. Lambert

a letter of rebuke to a witness in a court case who described his adversary as "less than a snail". Yet another made a novel and attaractive necklace from snail shells.

At present there are about 80 members, including lawyers soldiers and stockbrokers. The eldest—over 80 is the Society's President, Mr. Ernest W. Marshall, and the youngest is only four

Foreigners who apply for membership are advised to form snail-watching societies of their own and this has been done in Sweden, Italy Greece and the two American states of Detroit and Oklahoma. Other countries are showing interest The latest venture is the International Federation of Snail-Watching Societies, of which Mr Heaton is secretary.

Free Membership

"I don't initiate these things," he assured me. "I just sit and wait for them to happen." The "happenings" so far have included many invitations to broadcast and lecture on the snail, letters of rebuke and commendation, and considerable offers of money from the large and apparently wealthy snail-loving population of Britain. But the society is strictly non-profit making and membership is free.

The movement first became something more than a joke between a few friends when Mr. Heaton wrote a letter to a newspaper protesting against an article that dealt in a frivolous manner with the way in which thrushes smash snail shells against stones. If dealt with at all, he suggested, the painful subject should be dealt with in a fittingly serious manner.

The response was so terrific that within a few days the British Snail-Watching Society—now the doyen of the international federation—was born. And it takes itself seriously.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

A new DISPOSALS Feature

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. Approximately 21,000 unused Canadian cotton parachutes (supply dropping). 18ft. diameter. located at R.A.F. 101 A.S.P., Chakeri. Cawnpore, *at Reserve price Rs. 30/- per parachute.* Bids for minimum of 5,000 parachutes.
2. 3 used Tanac Tugs, welded steel construction, length 64 ft. breadth 16 ft. draught 6 ft., powered with National Superior' Marine Diesel Engine 240 H.P., located at Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Karachi, *at reserve price Rs. 1.50,500/- per tug.* Bids for one tug or more—Export allowed.
3. 2 used Tanac Tugs, steel construction, length 64 ft. breadth 16 ft. draught 6 ft., powered with Vivian Diesel Engine 220 H.P., located at College Sands, Sibpur (Howrah), *at reserve price Rs. 1,50,000 per tug.* Bids for one tug or both. Export allowed.
4. 124 used AMERICAN HEAVY ROAD TRANSPORT 4-WHEEL TRAILERS LOW BED OPEN TYPE, made up of Sixty 8 ton. Thirty-Seven 16 ton. Three 20 ton. Eighteen 22 ton. and Six 23 ton. One Internationa Harvestor Gasolene Engine, Model U9 will be included with these trailers and the WHOLE is for sale in one lot only *at reserve price Rs. 3,00,000/-.* Export of the Trailers will be allowed.
   Location. Areas I & II Blue Earth Depot, Kidderpore, Calcutta. Special inspection arrangements by DUST. 6 Esplanade, East Calcutta on request.
5. Fifty unused Studebaker General Service 10-cwt. amphibious tracked vehicles ('Weasels') located at Vehicle Depot, Kirkee, *at reserve price Rs. 3,000/- per vehicle.* Bids for minimum of 10 vehicles.
6. The following unused fans, located at G.E. (S) 5 Engineer Park, Barrackpore, Race Course Siding, B.A. Railway (Calcutta):—
   Ceiling Fans 220/230 *v.* 48 *in. sweep:* 63 AC Ranjit and 260 DC Rohtas and 3000 DC Ranjan and 1,300 DC Phoenix and 2386 DC Calcutta. 52 in. *sweep:* 1331 AC Orient 56 *in. sweep:* 700 AC GEC. 60 *in. sweep:* 998 AC Bharat and 200 AC Indus and 32 DC India.
   Ceiling Fans 110 *V.* 56 *in. sweep:* 172 AC GEC.
   Table Fans 220/230 *V.* 16 *in. sweep non-oscillating:* 562 DC Tara and 120 DC GEC. 14 *in. sweep non-oscillating:* 1385 DC Clyde.
   Table Fans 110 *V.* 16 *in. sweep non-oscillating:* 104 AC Tara. 16 *in. sweep oscillating:* 8 AC Tara and 38 AC GEC.
   All for sale in one lot only *at reserve price Rs.* 12,00,000. Successful tenderer will be given first refusal of spare parts & accessories.
7. The following used electric fans, located as in item 6 above :—
   Ceiling Fans 220/230 *V.* 24 *in. sweep:* 60 DC GEC. 36 *in. sweep:* 73 DC Rohtas. 48 *in. sweep:* 20 DC Rohtas and 463 DC assorted Indian makes. 52 *in. sweep:* 227 AC assorted Indian makes. 56 *in. sweep:* 118 DC Orient and 150 DC GEC and 140 DC assorted Indian makes. 60 *in. sweep:* 983 AC assorted Indian makes. 72 *in. sweep:* 7 DC assorted Indian makes, 85 *in. sweep:* 17 D.C India.
   Table Fans 220/-230 *V.* 16 *in. sweep non-oscillating.* 51 DC Tara.
   All for sale in one lot *at reserve price Rs.* 1,40,000. Successful tenderer will be given first refusal of spare parts and accessories.
   Individuals bidding for items 6 and 7 must quote prices for each lot separately.
8. 34,000 yds. of unused Japanese flannel in different shades, 29 in. wide, located at Harness and Saddlery Factory. Cawnpore *at reserve price Re. 1/- per yd.* Bids for minimum of 10,000 yds.

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi by April 20th 1947 will be accepted. DO NOT SEND OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by April 28th, 1947, Public Opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on April 21st 1947. Stores must be removed by May 13th 1947. They will be sold "as is. where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers superscribed "WS18" may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in a Scheduled Bank or Government Treasury. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Regional Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore and Cawnpore.

AC 250

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

They Gather To Watch A Snail Race

It is true that actually watching snails (best done, by the way, by placing the snail on a piece of glass and looking at it from beneath) is not extensively practised.

But the Society is amassing an impressive library of snail literature, and Mr. Heaton has found many interesting references to the snail in heraldry. The Shelley family, for example, had a snail on their coat of arms as a pun on the name; and Sir Andrew Barton, the famous Elizabethan sailor used it because sailors, like snails have their homes always with them

They Can Do Tricks!

When I visited this cheerful ex-civil servant in his Kensington flat I was surprised to learn that there was not a snail in the place. "But there are plenty in the back garden," he told me, "and when I want to look at one I just pop out there."

One member of the society has kept two snails for a number of years as pets, and claims that they can do tricks. A letter to Bertram Mills, however, brought the reply that so far as the famous circus proprietor knew snails have no entertaining potentialities whatsoever. Mr. Heaton is non-committal, but claims that in the presence of music they become "lively". He can coax them out of their shells by sprinkling them gently with a watering-can.

Just occasionally a few snails-watchers foregather in Mr. Heaton's back garden for a snail race. It is, naturally, a slow process. First a large number of snails have to be observed to decide which are most likely to try, and from these the competitors are finally selected.

The distance covered is a yard, and the lure a lettuce leaf. The snails cannot see this (their range of vision is six millimetres), but they can smell it, and the winning snail usually covers the distance in between two and three minutes. A snail going all out for a year, Mr. Heaton calculates, would cover 75 miles.

Rich In Proteins

On the subject of eating snails Mr. Heaton is tolerant though he does not indulge himself. But he points out that the snails is remarkably rich in protein and finds no fault with the few Britons who have used snails to help out the present exiguous rations. All he asks is that they should be humanely killed.

Few people know that the species of edible snail that is fattened on farms in France also inhabits the South Downs or that snail-eating was prevalent in parts of Britain from the Bronze Age to the beginning of this century. The Society of Newcastle Glassblowers used to have an annual feast of snails boiled in milk until even more recently.

But although he does not object to the eating of snails, Mr. Heaton quite seriously regards it as his duty to protect the snails from wanton destruction, particularly at this time of year, when it is even more helpless than usual owing to hibernation. On the question of whether snails are a curse or a blessing in the garden, he is a decided partisan.

They are certainly guilty of eating plants but he points out that they

(Continued on Page 21)

Delhi Letter

Spotlight On Vanaspati

NEW DELHI.

Vanaspati or the Vegetable Ghee has come in for good deal of attention by the Legislative Assembly during its current session.

On March 26, question raised in the Assembly was whether Vanaspati had any food value at all. The Food Secretary, Mr. Punjabi said that it had. The eminent Bombay doctor, G. V. Deshmukh said that it had not. The learned doctor went a step further. He said that the Vegetable Ghee, as manufactured in India at present, could not be absorbed in the human system.

Mr. Manu Subedar referred to Colonel Sokhay, who in his report had claimed that Vegetable Ghee was very deleterious materials and had bad effect on the eyes. The Agriculture Department of the Government of India, it is learned, had had the question examined. One of its reports did not find the Vegetable Ghee injurious to human health, while the other report claimed that its bad effects became visible in the second generation.

Sordid Affair

The whole story is a sordid affair. The issue of Vanaspati has been before the country and the Government for the last fifteen years and more. In the initial stage Vanaspati was imported from abroad and I remember the late Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das raising the issue, untiringly and repeatedly in the Council of State. and urging the stoppage of its imports on the ground of health. The medical opinion, as usual, was divided. The Government of the day, with its partiality towards the "Home" manufacturer took advantage of the divided Medical Opinion. The Indian industrialists, meanwhile, entered the lists and began manufacturing Vanaspati in India. They imported palm oil or used groundnut or cotton-seed in its manufacture. Its demand, particularly for adulteration purposes, began to increase rapidly.

The War with its snortages and indiscriminate cattle slaughter gave Vanaspati a further kick up. It came to be regardeo a national industry. Its consumption rose from 38,000 tons in 1938 to 82,000 tons in 1941. It was referred to an Industrial Panel, which placed its 1950 target at 400,000 tons. The Government of India accepted the Panel's recommandations allotted quotas to the various Provinces and granted import licences for its machinery and Plant. The issue, meanwhile, underwent a change. The health aspect of the problem was relegated to the background, while its adulteration aspect came up to the forefront. Experiments and researches were undertaken to colour Vanaspati, in order to prevent its adulteration with the milk ghee.

Adulteration, although high unsocial practice, is, after all, a secondary issue. The real issue is two-fold. Firstly, whether Vanaspati is injurious to human health. Secondly, whether its planned expansion would disrupt the economic fabric of Indian Society. Let me examine these two aspects of the question in some detail.

The Health of the Nation should be of paramount importance to any Government. The pre-Nehru Government could be excused, because it was merely a Law and Order Government. The Nehru Government should, however, take serious notice of the problem. Colonel Sokhay is not a man of straw, nor is Dr. G. V. Deshmukh. Their opinion should carry some weight with the Government.

Height Of Despair

Sri Mohanlal Saxena asserted in the Assembly that rats, which had been given Vanaspati to eat, had become blind. Surely this is very serious if it is true. The Food Secretary, Mr. Punjabi explained to the Assembly that an elaborate plan of research had been put into operation. This included feeding trials. "I do not see what else we can do at the moment", added Mr. Punjabi. This is the height of despair. Mr. Punjabi's vision has become clouded by office files. He could be excused. It is a surprise that Socialist members, like Acharya Ranga did not enlighten Mr. Punjabi that pending the report of the Enquiry all further development of the Industry should be suspended. No one could take risk with Nations health. Moreover industrialists will demand compensation, if the production of Vanaspati were banned as a result of the present Enquiry. Already they are quite a powerful vested interest. Cry is bound to be raised that the poor investor would lose his all, if the manufacture of Vanaspati were banned on the grounds of health.

The Industrialists, as is well-known are a band of selfless super patriots. Their sole anxiety is to develop the Industries of India in India's interests. It is a pure accident that the cost of production of Vanaspati is one anna two pies a pound, while its average ex-factory price is eleven annas and ten and a half pies per pound. The profit allowed to the manufacturers is barely eighty-five rupees per ton. What a racket at the cost of the teeming millions of India, if doctors Sokhey and esmukh are to be believed. And yet Mr. Punjabi cries in utter despair, "What more can be done." Smash the racket is the reply.

Matter For Deep Regret

It is a matter of deep regret that the Health Department of the Government of India has remained indifferent to this vital problem of Public Health It should have been the first in the field to undertake a searching enquiry into the whole question of Vanaspati notwithstanding the Bhore Committee's report. The Health Department presumably does not yet believe that "prevention is better than cure.'

The second aspect of the problem is of equal importance. The avowed object of the Nehru's Government is full employment in India the straight issue therefore, is whether Vanaspati industry would increase employment or unemployment.

Vanaspati is a substitute for milk-ghee and oil. The production of milk ghee is a purely cottage industry while oil extraction is pre-dominantly a cottage industry. Groundnut oil is now commonly used in the manufacture of Vanaspati. The Government of India's own marketing Report says that on an average about 840,000 tons of kernals equivalent to nearly 1,200,000 tons of nuts in shells or 42 per cent of the total production of groundnuts are utilised annually for expression of groundnut oil. The bulk groudnut crushing is done in Madras and Bombay Presidencies. There are nearly 650 expellors, 21,000 rotary mills 29,000 chekkus and 300 hand presses taking part in the crushing of groundnuts in India.

It Is No Food

As for Ghee, the Government's marketing Report on Milk says that "as much as 57 per cent of the total production of milk and over 79.2 per cent of the quantity converted into products is marketed as ghee Over 3 589 Lakh maunds of milk are used annualy in its manufacture."

This is not all. The Province of Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and parts of Central Provinces and United Provinces commonly consume large quantities of mustard oil. In the Southern and Western India groundnut oil is used for cooking purposes. The plan of the industrialists is to drive out from the market ghee, groundnut oil and mustard oil as media for cooking Such a drive "ipso facto" will drive out to the streets of unemployment of large numbers of people, who for generations have been engaged in the production of ghee, mustard and groundnut oils. This is by no means full employment in a Free-India. It will be full unemployment under the Dictatorship of Big Money. Oil crushing has by-products, which are used as cattle feed or manure. Under the ground despensation called Vanaspati they will not be available to cattle or soil.

Lastly, there is the question of necessity. For generations large masses of Indians have been perfectly happy in consuming Oils over major portions of India and ghee in a limited sphere. Their production, as shown earlier, has provided employment for large number of Indians. Centuries of use has conclusively proved the beneficial nature of ghee and oils. Ghee, it is true, is in short supplies. Oils are not. Where is the necessity of replacing oils by Vanaspati, is the major question. Vanaspati is not food. It is, according to some authorities, definitely injurious to human health. Its large scale production is likely to throw out of employment large masses of people and reduce the per capita income of equally large number of poor people in the countryside. Its production will deprive cattle of valuable feed and soil of equally valuable fertilizer. Its large scale production will only benefit a handful of Industrialists and shareholders. Vanaspati is thus a non-essential article. Why the Nehru's Government should not examine the economic consequences of the Vanaspati Industry before it is too late beats one's imagination.

By Another Name

It is often claimed that Vanaspati is another name for Margarine, which has been used in the West without any detriment to health. There is a catch in this argument. People in the West do eat meat, fish and eggs. In India, majority do not. Meat, fish and Eggs make up the deficiencies of Margarine. There is nothing to make up the deficiencies of Vanaspati in an Indian Vegetarian home.

Then again, the manufacture of Margarine is totally banned in Australia and Canada. In Holland, the first priority is accorded to the manufacture of milk products, such as butter and cheese. The Government of India takes shelter under Provincial autonomy Provisions of Constitution, whenever the question is raised to expand the production of pure ghee in India.

None of these considerations stood in the way, in the case of Vanaspati. How sacred is the Provincial autonomy is evident from the Textile Mills controversy in Madras. Kaka Sahib Gadgil declared in the Central Assembly last week that the two nations of India were not the Hindus and the Mussalmans, but Haves and Havenot.

Outside Russia Governments are, traditionallly handmaids of Big Money. In India the Government may be by the people but is rapidly becoming a Government for the Big and of the Big Money. The Vanaspati is the touchstone to judge it.

From Our Special Correspondent

"It is a pure accident that the cost of production of vanaspati is one anna two pies per pound while its average ex-factory price is eleven annas and ten and a half pies per pound! What a racket at the cost of the health of the teeming millions of India, if Doctors Sokhey and Deshmukh are to be believed! And yet the officials cry utter despair. 'What more can be done'!"

One More Rare Old Book Added To U. S. Congressional Library

350 Years Old Volume On Royal Censorship By King Philip II Of Spain

WASHINGTON, (APA.) A Royal censorship exercised by King Philip II of Spain 350 years ago—plus the last civil war in Spain—has yielded a rare old book to America's congressional library

The volume, printed from wood blocks on mulberry leaf paper now dark and brittle with age, is the only known copy of the "Doctrina Christiana" produced by Spanish Missionaries to the Philippine Islands in 1594.

Lessing J. Rosenwald Philadelphia rare-book collector presented the volume to congressional librarian Luther H. Evans with the explanation that it had virtually "disappeared for more than three centuries

"The missionaries sent a copy to King Philip," Rosenwald said, "because in those days the Spanish King had to give permission for the printing of all books by his subjects.

"It was put in the Royal archives and then dropped from sight. although scholars hunted for it from Manila to Berlin and from Italy to Chile."

Rosenwald said a New York dealer in rare books, William H. Schab, discovered the book in Paris last year and surmised it was probably stolen and smuggled into France during the Spanish civil war of the 1930's.

The book whose title literally means "the teachings of Christianity" contains the Lord's prayer, the Ten Commandments and other basic works in Spanish and the native Tagalog language. It is the first known book published in the Philippines

Evans said, 2,500 copies will be printed for free distribution to libraries in the United States, South America and abroad.

PATNA, April 5 (A.P.I): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Food Member, Interim Government will lay the foundation stone of Ayurvedic Tuberculosis Hospital here at Digha on April 7.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

WILSON COLLEGE, BOMBAY, 7.

WANTED PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS and PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH: scale Rs. 250 to Rs. 400; also temporary Lecturer in English: salary Rs. 150. Apply Principal.

2697

ONLY CASH TRANSACTIONS IN SHARE BAZAR

Board's Decision

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Board at its meeting held today decided to allow transactions in Shares which are on the cash List. No trading will be allowed in Shares which are on the Forward List.

The Board will meet again on Thursday after the Settlement. Thus there will be only one day namely Friday which is a fortnightly Budla Day. Thus the market may open on Friday or the Board may give Budla rates.

The general feeling of the market was fairly steady today and Tata Steel Dfds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 2,210 and Indian Irons Rs. 36/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, April 5.

The local cotton market opened steady and on unfounded rumours of de-control of cloth, recorded a sharp decline of about Rs. 8 per candy.

The market opened at Rs. 438 for May delivery and immediately began to decline on general selling. There was utter absence of any buying and considerable nervousness was visible.

TRADING IN COTTON MARKET

The local cotton market will close at 2 p.m. on Monday the 7th inst., being "Easter Monday".

May delivery declined at Rs. 430/8 when shorts came in to cover and the market gradually rallied at Rs. 434.

The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:

I.C.C. May	.....	433-6-0
I.C.C. July	.....	447-6-0
I.C.C. Sept.	.....	457-6-0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
Bombay, April 3.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
May	438-7/8	438-1/4	438-3/8
July	452-1/2	452	452-1/2
Sept.	462-1/2	462	462-1/2
Karachi 4F.			
May	46/14/3	46/12/0	46/12/9

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May Contract is 1843 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, April 5.

The Bullion market was quietly steady with a moderate turnover.

Since yesterday the settlement work continues and it is hoped that both the settlements would be finished today. The merchants committee has protested against business over fixed maximum rates.

Vaishakh gold opened at Rs. 103/4 and declined at Rs. 102/9 under increased liquidation and steadied at Rs. 102/11. Ready gold opened at Rs. 103/8 and quietened at Rs. 103/2.

Vaishakh silver opened at Rs. 158/8 and improved at Rs. 159. At this level there was increased selling and declined at Rs. 158/4 and steadied at Rs. 158/8 ready silver opened at Rs. 161/8 and after declining at Rs. 161/4 improved at Rs. 161/12.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	161	0	0
Vaishakh Delivery	158	6	0
Ready Gold	102	12	0
Vaishak Delivery	102	6	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, April 5.

The produce market was steady with moderate buying by exporters on hopes of renewed buying by the British Food Ministry next week.

Groundnuts Ready Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 32, Coromandal at Rs. 31/8 and Bold stood at Rs. 31, Groundnut oil ready Rs. 19/6, April delivery Rs. 18/8 and May delivery Rs. 18/13.

Linseed ready Rs. 28/6 and April/May delivery Rs. 28, Castorseeds May delivery were quoted at a premium of Rs. 2. Ready Railway receipts Rs. 30/4, Cawnpore Bold Rs. 28/8. Tilseed ready Bazar terms Rs. 222.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, April 5.

Tata Ordinary 405; Tata Deferred 2215; Indian Iron 37; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 28; Bombay Dyeing 2160; Central India 300; Gokak 302/8; Kohinoor 708/12; Simplex 302; Swadeshi 608/12; Tata Power 1665; Associated Cement 187/8; Belapur 247/8; Bombay Burma (Old) 465; Scindia 34/2; Central Bank 125; New India 92/8; Tata 2nd Pref. 168/12.

Labourite Cautions Britain Against U. S. Capitalism

"Increasing Dependency Will Lead To Great World Crisis"

LONDON, April 5. (Reuter): Forecasting that America and Russia would be the chief protagonists in a coming third world war, Mr. Bob Edwards, in his presidential address at the Independent Labour Party Conference here to-day, said: "Their interests, economic and political, challenge each other in many parts of the world and already millions of people and whole nations have accepted the melancholy prospects of the inevitability of a conflict between these two rival powers within the next 20 years".

He said that America established a great global network of military bases and despite the terrible horrors of atomic warfare she was proceeding to establish a great stock pile of atomic bombs and new atomic weapons.

TERRIBLE PROSPECT.

Mr. Edwards quoted an article in the official trade journal of the undertakers of America in which the problem of "servicing" radio-active remains was dealt with. "This article cautioned its professional leaders about the dangers to undertakers in the process of burying persons who had died from atomic rays," he continued.

"It is a sad and terrible thing that only two years after the horror of Hiroshima a technical journal should be able to discuss calmly and deliberately the problems of burial servicing in the United States arising from a future atomic war.

"This underlines the urgent necessity of a complete reorientation of British foreign policy aimed deliberately at preventing the possibility of such a conflict or at least establishing somewhere in the world a neutral place capable of influencing these two mighty protagonists away from the wasteful and destructive objects of war and towards constructive planning for peace.

GREATEST CHALLENGE.

"The greatest challenge of our time is this—of preventing a third world war. It overshadows every other issue and it is the responsibility of British Labour to decide before it is too late how best they can prevent the entanglement of this nation in an undeclared war which is now being waged between the United States and Russia.

"We can best make our contribution to world peace by complete abandonment of present day commitments. Our policy should be neither pro-Russian nor pro-American".

In warning against associating Britain with the United States capitalism, Mr. Edwards said, "Our complete dependency on America during the immediately following the second world war has created the greatest paradox of our times—the paradox that Britain's first Labour Government with power has accepted a policy at home and abroad which has tied this nation to the coat tails of American finance capitalism, the last citadel of capitalist enterprise left in the world.

"Increasing dependency of Britain and other countries on American economy will inevitably lead to a great world crisis.

VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEES FOR BIHAR

Provincial Body To Enrol 10,000 Spinners

KISHANGANJ (Purnea), April 4 (A.P.I.): A number of resolutions were passed affecting the Congress organisation in Bihar by the Provincial Congress Working Committee which has been in session here from April 2 under the Presidentshp of Mr. Jagat Narain Lal, M.L.A. The Committee resolved to organise village Congress Committees in at least 25 per cent of the villages of the province and train a band of Congress volunteers in each Thana by April 13, 1948. The Committee also decided to prepare a suitable scheme to develop and strengthen contacts with the students of the province.

By another resolution the Committee decided to start a Provincial Congress Fund and to appoint a whole-time paid secretary in each Thana. It was also decided to enrol at least 10,000 self-sufficient spinners (not

NEW YORK SILVER UP

NEW YORK, April 4 (UPA): The price of silver was up one-quarter cent on the New York market today, being quoted at 76 cents per ounce. The previous day's price was 75-3/4 cents per ounce.

Good industrial demand combined with shortage of available spot supplies contributed to the price rise for the first time since Monday.

London purchased a small amount, possibly 50,000 ounces, but this was not a market factor. The total volume of business transacted was estimated at about 300,000 ounces.

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, April 5.

Coiryarn Beypore 190/200, Quilandy 200/210, Fibre Garbled 175, Ungarbled 165, Cocoanuts Raw 130, Dry 140, Cocoanut Oil 450, Copra Office 285, Dilpasand 296, Madrasnottam 315, Pepper Wynaad 560/565, Country 550/550, Dry Ginger Chernad 300, Ernad 275, Coffee Robusta 88, Tilber Pali 55/65 Junglewood 30, Vellapine 52/8, Benteak 55, Teak 95/100 Mango Planks 3/8, Teak 16, Rosewood 16.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 28th March:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	681,00,94,000
Time Liabilities in India	346,19,52,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	36,10,71,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,28,66,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	66,26,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	66,88,90,000
Advances in India	470,50,60,000
Bills discounted in India	21,65,61,000

A. I. DEPRESSED CLASSES LEAGUE CONFERENCE

Gandhiji Will Not Address Session As Announced Earlier

PATNA, April 5, (API): Arrangements are now complete for holding the Tenth Session of the All-India Depressed Classes League conference here on April 7 and 8. Mahatma Gandhi will not be addressing the conference as announced earlier as it will not be possible for him to come to Patna from Delhi by that time.

The conference will be inaugurated by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. C. H. Bhabha will also address it. About 2,000 delegates from outside the Province are expected to attend. Mr. Jagiwan Ram, Labour Member in the Interim Government who is the chairman of the Reception Committee will arrive here on April 6.

Prominent Depressed Class leaders who will participate in the conference are: Mr V Kurmayya Minister, Madras, Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai, ex-Minister Madras, Mr. Radha Nath Das, Member Constituent Assembly, Mr. Ramananda Das, General Secretary Bengal Provincial Depressed Classes League and Mr. Dharam Prakash Member. Constituent Assembly.

Mr. Ram Ghulam Choudhury M.L.A., (Bihar) is acting at present as the chairman of the reception committee in the absence of Mr. Jagjiwan Ram.

7,600 Calcutta Workers On Strike

CALCUTTA, April 4, (A.P.I.): The threatened strike of 7,600 workers including clerical staff of the Bata Shoe Factory at Batanagar (24 Paraganas) commenced today.

The workers' demands include re-instatement of discharged employees, abolition of the accord salary system (no work no pay), 25 per cent increase in salary, fixation of minimum salary, at Rs. 12/8 per week, increase in dearness allowance, production bonus, privilege and sick leave etc.

The Labour Minister to the Government of Bengal, Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, met the representatives of the employers and the workers yesterday in order to effect a settlement and suggested the appointment of an arbitration board, but the negotiations failed on the question of selection of personnel on the board, and the strike started this morning.

SAMBALPUR, (Orissa), April 4, (A. P. I.): The police has to make a lathi charge and open blankfire to bring under control a disturbance between some students and a truck driver at Barpali early this week, it is learnt here. Twenty persons were arrested in this connection.

Emergency Declared In Calcutta & Howrah

IMPROVEMENT IN GURGAON DISTRICT: 24-HOUR CURFEW IN PESHAWAR

CALCUTTA, April 5, (A.P.I.): A state of emergency has been declared in Calcutta and Howrah. A Gazette notification issued today states: "The disturbances in the Presidency town of Calcutta and the town of Howrah which started on March 26, 1947, have resulted in serious loss of life and property. The disturbances have not yet subsided and feelings of bitterness and suspicion still subsist between Muslims and Hindus. The Governor is therefore satisfied that a state of emergency exists and that the use of the powers conferred upon him by the Presidency Area (Emergency) Security Act, 1926, is necessary to bring it to an end."

This is understood to be a technicle declaration of emergency, and does not indicate any sudden deterioration of the situation, which has in fact improved during the last two days.

DISTURBANCES AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, April 5 (API): One person was shot dead in the communal disturbance which broke out last night in Malleswaram, northern suburb of Bangalore. The trouble originated in a mixed locality at the southern extremity of Malleswaram extension. There was stone throwing, leading to clashes. In the course of exchanges it is stated one person fired three shots killing one on the spot. Police arrived on the scene and restored order.

The police carried out searches in the locality and a number of persons were arrested. The curfew areas and other parts of the city are reported quiet last night. There were only three admissions in the Victoria Hospital during the night. The round-up of suspicious characters continued and over a hundred were taken into custody last night.

SITUATION IMPROVES IN GURGAON

LAHORE, April 5, (A.P.I.): The situation has definitely shown signs of improvement in Gurgaon district where villages of both communities on the Mewat border have been burnt, according to the Punjab Government communique on communal situation in the province issued today. No incidents have been reported from Gurgaon since the afternoon of April 3.

All districts in Rawalpindi, Lahore, Multan, Jullundur and Ambala divisions except Gurgaon District report everything quiet.

In Jullundur the death of Dharam Pal, a Socialist worker accused of murder in the recent disturbances in Jail, caused the Hindus to observe a hartal.

TROUBLE SPREADS TO ALWAR STATE

NEW DELHI, April 5 (A.P.I.): Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Health Member in the Interim Government, accompanied by Mian Iftikaruddn and Sufi Abdul Hamid, M.L.A.s of the Punjab, and a few Muslim League workers of Delhi, motored to Gurgaon this morning to acquaint himself with the situation there and offered necessary help to the local authorities. He discussed with Muslim League workers in Gurgaon measures necessary for the relief of the riot victims for allaying panic and gave a donation on behalf of the Provincial Muslim League for relief. The party later motored to Sona and discussed the situation with the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police and also with Brigadier Abdur Rahman, Officiating Prime Minister of Alwar.

On his return to Delhi in the evening, the Health Member told the press that the situation was fully under control in Gurgaon distrinct, but that rioting had spread into the adjoining areas of Alwar State. The Military and the police of the State were, however, hopeful of bringing the situation rapidly under control. Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan concluded with an appeal to Hindus and Muslims to realise the folly and bestiality of indulging in murders, loot and arson against neighbours.

SITUATION NORMAL IN MULTAN

MULTAN, April 5 (A.P.I.): Muslims observed hartal today as a protest

(Continued on Page 10)

STOP PRESS

REYNOLDS' FLIGHT DELAYED.

NEW YORK, April 5, (Reuter): The departure of Chicago pen manufacturer Milton Reynolds from New York airport, New Jersey, in an attempt to break the round-the-world flight record has been delayed for the second time owing to bad weather and he is now expected to take off at 18 hours G. M. T. (11-30 p.m. I. S. T.)-

CHINESE GOVT. TROOPS OCCUPY TINGTIEN.

TIENTSIN, April 5, (Reuter): Chinese Government troops today occupied Tingtien, a Communist stronghold 20 miles North-West of Yenan, former Communist Capital captured last month, according to Chinese reports. Tingtien is important as a salt production centre it s claimed that its fall will nave serious effects on Communist economy.

TIME BOMB ABOARD BRITISH SHIP.

PORT SAID, April 5, (A. P. A.): A time bomb was discovered aboard the British ship Empire Rival Thursday night while the vessel was en route from Haifa to Port Said, it was announced today.

No Concrete Proposals Made By Mountbatten

VICEROY'S TALKS ARE EXPLORATORY AND MAY CONTINUE "AS LONG AS HE IS IN INDIA"

NEW DELHI, April 5, (A.P.A.): An official source at the Viceroy of India's house today emphasised that Viscount Mountbatten's talks with Indian leaders, which are to be broadened by the inclusion of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, are exploratory.

He said that no concrete pr oposals had been made by the Viceroy, who began an intensive series of discussions immediately after assuming office in succession to Viscount Wavell.

The same official said the Viceroy's talks would continue as long as he was in India, and any break in his conferences with leaders should not be regarded as the end of the discussions.

Gandhiji met Mountbatten five times this week. Mr. Jinnah and his sister Fatima are dining with the Viceroy tomorrow night.

Congress leaders are reported to be willing to attempt to negotiate a settlement with the Muslim League.

A usually well-informed Congress source said his party's leaders would be willing to try for a settlement within the framework of the British Cabinet Mission's plan issued last May.

Meanwhile, the troubled political situation was underlined by a continuation of Hindu-Muslim violence in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.

SHAHRIAR'S "SOCIAL CALL" ON GANDHIJI

Dr. Shahriar told pressmen after his meeting with Mahatma Gandhi this morning: 'It was just a social call. We did not discuss any political problems. I told Mahatmaji that I had seen him at the Round Table Conference. I was a student then.'

It is understood that Dr. Shahriar has accepted an invitation from Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to visit the Frontier very shortly.

TWO STABBED IN CITY

Curfew Extended By One Week

BOMBAY, April 5, (A.P.I.): "Two knife attacks, in one of which the victim died, were reported on Saturday from Pydhoni and Byculla respectively", says a Press Note by the Director of Publicity, Bombay, at 11 p.m. today.

"Five persons were arrested for carrying lethal weapons and eleven others for breach of curfew, the Press Note concludes.

Th Curfew Order in Bombay issued on March 31 has been extended for a further period of seven days from April 7th.

CURFEW MODIFIED

BOMBAY, April 5 (A. P. I.): The Director of Publicity, Bombay, has issued the following Press Note:

"The curfew order in the city issued on March 31, has been slightly further modified from April 4. Under the modified order, the area in Kalachowki police station will comprise as follows:

"On the North by Parel Cross Road, on the East, Parel Tank Road (inclusive) to Reay Road (inclusive), on the South, Ghorpdeo Road, Chinchpokli Cross Lane, Parel Road up to G. I. P. Railway, on the West, and on the West along G.I.P. Railway to Currey Road Bridge, Currey Road along Jijibhai Lane, Government Gate Road to Parel Cross Road."

NO INCIDENTS IN N.W.F.P.

PESHAWAR, April 4, (API): No communal incident was reported from any part of N.W.F.P. today. No communique was issued today by the Frontier Government.

Sardar On India's Improved Status

Says Foreign Countries Are Anxious To Establish Friendly Relations

BOCHASAN (Borsad Taluka), April 5, (A.P.I.): The status of India in the world map, and the internal affairs of India were some of the important topics dealt with by Sardar Patel when he addressed the inmates of Bochasan Vallabh Vidyalaya this afternoon. The gathering included teachers of the District Local Board who are undergoing training in the Ashram.

INDIA'S STATUS

Answering a question by the teachers about the status of India Sardar Patel said it had improved considerably after the change in the position of India within the British Empire. As a slave nation she was not respected in the world. But now the foreign countries were anxious to establish friendly relations with India. They have been writing to us about establishing embassies in this country. Some of them have already opened their Embassies in Delhi and are inviting India to open similar Embassies in their countries. They are prepared to recognize India as an independent country and conclude trade agreements with us as they know that in spite of her slavery India is rich in natural resources.

Continuing, Sardar said: "The second question asked is whether the Britishers, the Princes and the people of India were in favour of the united India. He replied: "The Britishers are in favour of united India except a few Englishmen of the Tory group. Thoughtful Princes also were of the same view. The Princes who wanted to divide India would themselves be divided and crumble down.

MUSLIM ATTITUDE

"The people of this country except a majority of the Muslims are in favour of a united India Sardar Patel said.

The attitude of the Muslims is the only hindrance to the progress of India. If a peaceful settlement is arrived at with them there will however be no difficulty.

Addressing the teachers Sardar Patel appealed to them to understand the significance of the training given to them at the Ashram.

The country he said was experiencing evil effects of the war, more so were the teachers whose economic conditions were no better. But when teachers go on strike they lower themselves in the estimation of the people and bring themselves to the level of wage earners and sweepers. It is possible that they are the lowest paid in India. In many places they do not get as much pay as the sweepers and the postal peons. The society did not value the services of teachers. Society would not mind the loss of education to children if the teachers went on strike. The teacher was respected in a ncient India and the society looked after them.

TEACHER'S ROLE

The Government Sardar Patel said could change the system of education but could not compel the society to change its estimation of the teachers. The teachers who always clamoured for increase in pay should consider how the weapon of strike react on them. Labourers would force their employers to concede their demands by strike but the teachers could not force the society to concede their demands.

Sardar Patel advised the teachers to cultivate character above everything else as it would establish their reputation. He asked them to imbibe the spirit behind the institution while undergoing training and do credit to their calling by acting up to those high ideals.

Nehru Calls On Mahatma

NEW DELHI, April 5 (API): Mahatma Gandhi held his usual prayers today. No one from among the congregation expressed disapproval of recitation from the Quoran.

NEHRU CALLS ON MAHATMA

Pandit Nehru, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai called on Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon.

A deputation from Assam consisting of Mr. Deveswar Sharma, Speaker of the Assam Assembly, Mr. Prabhu Sayal Himmat Singhka and Mr. Fakrudin Ahmed, Advocate General of Assam, arrived in Delhi to-day. They met the Congress President Acharya Kripalani and later Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The deputationists hope to meet Mahatma Gandhi in a day or two.

NEW DELHI, April 5 (API): Dr. Kitchlew, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, says that the meeting of the Working Committee and of the P.P.C.C., fixed for April 8, has been postponed.

RODIONOFF LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

LONDON, April 5, (U. P. A.): Radio Moscow said today that Soviet Ambassador Rodionoff has left Athens for Moscow following his recall by the Soviet Government.

U. N. PROPERTY IN AUSTRIA

Further Disagreements Among Deputies

MOSCOW, April 5 (Reuter): Further disagreements on all the main points of discussion were registered in Moscow today when the Foreign Ministers' Deputies discussing the Austrian Treaty took up the question of United Nations property in Austria in consideratio n of the economic clauses.

The major disagreements were in the establisment of a date of legal rights to such property and the condition in which the property should be restored.

RESTORE LEGAL RIGHTS IN U. N. PROPERTY

The British, the French and the Americans advocate restoration of legal rights and interests in the property of the United Nations and their nationals of which they were deprived after the date of the Anschluss (union with Germany) either by war action or by reason of German economic penetration. In the latter case, only such property would be restored as had been transferred by illegal methods by force or duress.

The Russian desire to limit restoration to the period starting with the date of hostilities against Germany and the particular nation involved.

Under this proposal, property seized or damaged between the period of the Anschluss and the opening of hostilities could not be restored.

The Russians today supported the United States view that in connection with restoration of property Austrians should not pay compensation for damages.

The French and the British have hitherto urged that compensation should be on two-thirds basis as in the Satellite Treaties. Although there are no official estimates here, it is believed that the amounts involved on this basis would be about 2,000,000,000 Australian shillings (about £5,000,000).

The value of Soviet property in Austria when the war started is believed to have been very small.

BRITAIN'S NEW PROPOSAL

Today, however Britain tabled a new proposal providing for reciprocal treatment between United Nations property in Austria and Austrian property in United Nations countries on the same basis.

This, the British declared would permit nations not at present represented, to start bilaterial negotiations with Austria on equal basis.

General Mark Clark for the United States objected to this, saying that there were inequalities in the value of such properties in Austria and other countries. Austria as a State was not responsible for the war, he declared and claims should be against Germany and not Austria.

The Austrian Deputies will meet again on Monday when they will discuss the property of Minority Groups and Debts.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TREATY REVISION TALKS

Both Sides To Produce Draft Texts On Tuesday

MOSCOW, April 5, (Reuter): When Anglo-Russian Treaty revision talks are resumed here next Tuesday it is believed that both sides will produce draft texts known to be ready with both side s and will try to hammer out a common text for a revised Treaty of Alliance.

The general feeling among delegates and observers here is that the Moscow meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers—estimated earlier to end about April 15—is now likely to last longer.

If it does, it would, among other things, allow more time for completion of treaty revision negotiations which have been held up due to the fact that M. Andre Vyshinsky, Deputy Foreign Minister and chief Russian negotiator, has been unable so far to devote regular time to this subject owing to his commitments in various committees of the Council.

GERMAN TRADE UNIONISM

Hope For Democracy

BERLIN, (I.P.S.): The German Trade Unions in the Russian zone list more than 3,500,000 membership — more than half of the members of unions in all the three other zones. Unification of the Unions of all Germany will create an important political instruments in the democratic cause with neary ten million membership in organised labour.

Demand For Separate Andhra Province

MADRAS CONFERENCE ASKS CONSEMBLY TO SET UP BOUNDARY COMMISSION

MADRAS, April 5, (A.P.I.): The special session of the Andhra Maha Sabha, which concluded its two-day sitting this evening passed unanimously a resolution urging the Constituent Assembly to include a separate Andhra province among the provinces to be established under the new constitution.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION

It demanded the Constituent Assembly to set up forthwith a Boundary Commission and also to take all steps necessary to form an Andhra Government.

The resolution requested the Congress High Command, the Interim Government and the Madras Government "to immediately separate the Legislature, Ministry and Budget relating to Andhra Districts into a sub-province, group the other districts, excluding Madras city, into another sub-province, constituting the city of Madras as a "joint sub-province."

IF CONSEMBLY FAILS

In case the Constituent Assembly failed to implement the wishes of the Andhra people, the resolution called upon the Andhra members to withdraw from the Constituent Assembly as well as the Madras Legislature.

The conference authorised the Standing Committee to appoint a Council of Action "to develop all necessary sanctions" for putting into effect the resolution.

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao M.L.A. (Madras), former Chief Parliamentary Secretary, moved the resolution which was seconded by Mr. G. V. Punniah Sastry, General Secretary of the Sabha.

The conference emphasised the conviction of the Andhra people that their cultural, political and economic progress and freedom could be attained noly by establishing a separate province as an integral part of a United Free India.

CHURCHILL DENOUNCES REDUCTION IN PERIOD OF CONSCRIPTION

LONDON, April 5, (Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill today described the Government decision to reduce the period of conscription service in the armed forces as "injurious to the reputation of our country at this critical time all over the world".

Last Tuesday, after a two-day debate in which the Ministers defended the proposal to call up young men for 18 months service, Government, with the support of the Opposition, carried the second reading of the Conscription Bill against the vote of some labour members.

On Thursday, Government tabled an amendment backed by the Defence Minister and the Minister of Labour and National Service—Ministers who had strongly urged the original proposal—reducing the period of service to one year

WHY CONSERVATIVES VOTED WITH GOVT.

Mr. Churchill said that Conservatives voted with Government because they were assured by public declarations of the Ministers and "had every reason to believe that the plan submitted to Parliament was the result of long, careful and deliberate study by the responsible Ministers of the Crown and was based on advice of Military experts."

It was on that basis, Mr. Churchill's statement continued, that "the Bill passed its second reading by a majority of over 300, of whom 132 were members of the Opposition. Now it appears that this elaborate scheme for which we were asked to vote had no foundation, that it was not related to our national needs, that the Ministers who brought it forward had no conviction and that rather than have trouble with the tail of their Party they have cast their policy aside".

PARTY TO RECONSIDER POSITION.

Mr. Churchill concludes the statement: "Last Monday I declared in the House of Commons the intention of the Conservative Party to sustain the Government not only on the second reading but throughout all stages of this Bill. We must now reconsider our position and course of acton in the light of national interest."

THUNDERSTORM IN POONA UPROOTS SCOUT TENTS

Governor's Shamiana Blown Off But Colville Sticks To Programme

POONA, April 5 (A.P.I.): A thunderstorm broke out today when the Governor of Bombay, Sir John Colville, was witnessing a Scouts display at the Scout Town on the Poona Race Course, where over 1000 Cubs, Scouts and Rovers had gathered for the provincial jamboree. The shamianas where the Governor and other guests were sitting were blown up, as also the tents pitched on the race course by the Scouts and clouds of dust swept over the whole area.

OBSERVATORY SILENT

While winds whistled and dust-storms swept over one part of Poona the other was almost free from it and the Poona Observatory recorded no thunderstorm or rain.

Sir John Colville, braved the weather to go through his programme and counselled the Scouts to "go confidently forward to face the future."

He told them, "It is hard to see shape of things ahead, yet I am confident that there is a great future for scouting in this country. The principles for which you stand and the things for which you work are more important to India today than they have ever been in past: In only a little more than a year from now India will take its place as one of the free nations of the world-entirely free to make its own choices and associations.

The coming constitutional changes may have their reflection in changes in the constitution of the boyscouts Association of India. Perhaps the two wings of the movement may come together again of their own free will at some future date. If and when that time comes, and there are no longer any reasons for divergencies, I know you will not be slow to show a generous spirit. But let it be before you that you are not a party organisation, that you are an organisation primarily for the welfare of your motherland.

4 KILLED IN GADAG BUS ACCIDENT

HUBLI, April 5 (A.P.I.): Four persons, including the cleaner, were killed yesterday when a service bus plying between Gadag and Alur (forty miles from here met with an accident and fell in roadside ditch about a mile from Alur. Fifteen injured persons have been removed to hospital.

India To Recognise Indonesian Govt.

NEW DELHI, April 5 (A.P.A.): The Government of India is expected to announce within a few days recognition of the new Government of Indonesia, a reliable source stated today.

Jinnah Meets Viceroy

Informal Talks Last 110 Minutes

NEW DELHI, April 5, (API): Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All India Muslim League arrived at the Viceroy's House at five minutes to eleven and was received at the portico by the A. D. C. in Waiting. After being received by the Viceroy and Lady Mountbatten a group photograph was taken in the Viceregal garden, with the Viceroy and the Vicereine standing on either side of Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Jinnah had a conference with League members of the Interim Government this morning before leaving for the Viceroy's House, It is expected that he will meet them again at 3 p.m. this afternoon.

A Viceroy's House communique says, "In pursuance of his policy of making the earliest possible personal contacts with representative Indian leaders, His Excellency the Viceroy had a friendly and informal conversation with Mr. Jinnah this morning lasting for one hour and 50 minutes. Their Excellencies received Mr. Jinnah at 11 a.m. and this was the first occasion on which they had the pleasure of making his acquaintance. As in the case of His Excellency's meeting with Mr. Gandhi last Monday, the talk was of a general and preliminary nature, and His Excellency hopes to follow it up by further meetings with Mr. Jinnah during the next few days.

Mr. Jinnah and Miss Jinnah have been invited to dine with Their Excellencies on Sunday evening."

As Mr. Jinnah left, Lord Mountbatten, who had come out to the entrance to see off Mr. Jinnah warmly shook hands with him and said: 'I hope I will meet you everyday'. To which Mr. Jinnah relied: "I am entirely in your hands".

Lord Mountbatten then invited Mr. and Miss Jinnah for dinner with him to-morrow.

Emergency Declared In Calcutta And Howrah

(Continued from Page 9)

against the imposition of collective fine of Rs. 10 lakhs on the Municipal inhabitants. Hindus have also protested the situation is now normal.

CURFEW EXTENDED AT FEROZEPORE

FEROZEPORE, April 5 (API): In view of the tense situation, the District Magistrate, Ferozepore has extended the curfew for another week. This order will remain in force upto April 9. The curfew hours will be from 12 p.m. to 5 a.m.

24-HOUR CURFEW IN PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, April 5 (API): A 24-hours curfew has been imposed in Peshawar city from 8 a.m. to-day to 8 a.m. to-morrow.

LEAGUERS PICKET KOHAT COURTS

PESHAWAR, April 4 (API): An unsuccessful attempt is reported to have been made in Kohat to-day to set fire to a place of worship. No damage was caused.

Muslim Leaguers picketed the courts in Kohat to-day in connection with the League campaign against suppression of civil liberties in the Frontier. The Leaguers also picketed the residential quarters of the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police, Kohat to-day. Small batches of Leaguers also defied Sec. 144 of Cr. P. C.

'MANKI DAY" DETENTIONS

PESHAWAR, April 4 (API): The "Manki Day" was observed by the Muslim League to mark their protest against the arrest of Pir of Manki sharif in Peshawar to-day. The Muslim League organised a procession. It is reported about one hundred processionists were detained by the police and later let off in the evening.

POLICE OPEN FIRE IN MADRAS VILLAGE

MADRAS, April 5 (API): A Karur message states one man was killed and two others injured when police opened fire on a mob in a village. It is alleged when a party of police went there for investigation of a crime it was attacked by a crowd. The police after warning opened fire. One of the injured was sent to the Trichinopoly headquarters hospital.

The District Magistrate and the D. S. P. have proceeded to the spot.

NEW DELHI, April 5 (API): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee and Mr. J. A. Thivy, President of the Ceylon Indian Congress and a delegate to the Inter-Asian Conference called on Mahatma Gandhi this morning.

CITY & SUBURBS

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 1, 2003.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 13, 1366.
Parsi: Avan 5, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-29 a.m. Sunset: 6-53 p.m.
Hightide: 00-16, 12-48. Lowtide: 06-28, 18-40.

Today's Engagements

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE-ANAND: Foundation Laying Ceremony of Sheth Bansilal Amritlal Agricultural College Building by the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai J. Patel at the estate of the Institute at Anand today at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUNGMEN'S TAMIL ASSOCIATION: First Anniversary today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the "Mooventhar Memorial Pandal" on th Ramarwadi Maidan, Dharavi.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Our Relationship To God" is the subject of a lecture today at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

GENUINE FUSLEE ZOROASTRIAN: New Year Jashan Ceremony, at Wachha's Fire Temple, opposite J. N. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, next Sunday, (13th inst.) from 9 to 10-30 a.m.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Annual general meeting today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

BOMBAY ANDHRA CONFERENCE: Meeting of the Reception Committee members today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at English High School, Dadar.

NATIONAL WEEK EXHIBITION: Parsi Gymkhana Grounds, Vincent Road, Dadar (G.I.P.) Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Finance Minister, will open today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Flag Salutation at 8 a.m.

'D' WARD FORWARD BLOC: Flag Salutation today at 8-0 a.m. at R. L. Trust Hostel, Opera House. Lala Shankar Lal a close associate of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose will unfurl the flag.

SAMAST NAGAR PARISHAD: Condolence meeting for the death of Rai Bahadur Dr. Vaijnath Vyas, of Lucknow, President of the All-India Samast Nagar Parishad, today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m at Bhagini Seva Mandir Vile Parle.

ART SOCIETY'S ANNIVERSARY: The 28th Anniversary Day Celebration of the Art Society of India will be celebrated at the Cama Oriental Hall, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the 7th April, at 6-30 p.m.

Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar will preside on the occasion. All are cordially invited.

DEMONSTRATION IN MODELLING. Under the auspices of the Art Society of India, a demonstration in modelling will be given by Mr. R. P. Kamat, a gold medalist of the Royal Academy, London and a renowned sculptor of Bombay, at the Cama Hall, on Sunday morning, at 10 a.m.

SMT. SUBBULAKSHMI'S RECITAL. Under the joint auspices of the South Indian Sangeet Sabha and Shanmukhananda Fine Arts Society, there will be a music recital by Smtl M. S. Subbalakshmi and party today (Sunday), 6th inst., at 6 p.m., at the specially erected Shamiana on the Indian Gymkhana Grounds, Matunga.

TODAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, April 6.
BOMBAY—1.

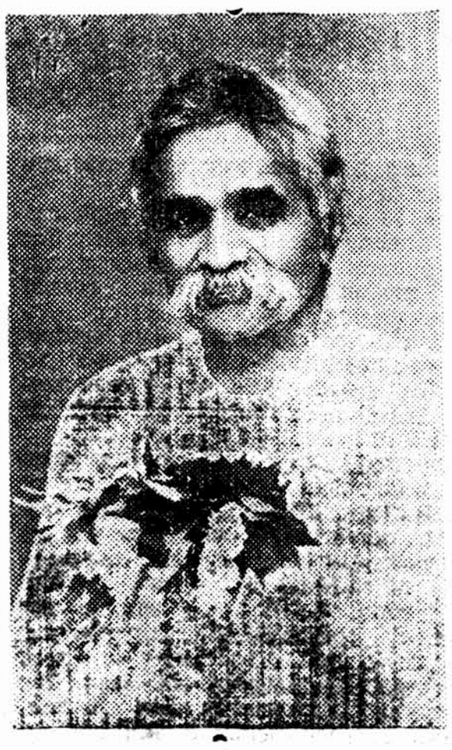
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika Orchestral composition by D'Amel 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin), 9-0 Rasmandal Programme of Gujarati Garbigeeto (Khabardar) 9-15 Shaukat Ali (Thumri) 9-30 Lalita Venkatram (Pyagada) 11-0 Film Music 11-45 Musical Rupak (G).

12-15 p.m. Haribhau Ghangrekar (Vocal) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Sardarbai Karadgekar (Shudh Sarang) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Lalita Venkatram (Atana) 4-50 Stage Song Pad (K. P. Khadilkar) 5-0 Indulal Gandhi Krut Geeto (Gujarati Geet) 5-15 Programme for children (M) 5-45 Bhimpalas (Violin) 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 J. L. Ranade (Tilak Kamod) 6-45 Shaukat Ali (Thumri) 7-0 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin) 7-30 J. L. Ranade (Sham Kalyan) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Readings of own poems by Shamrao Oke 8-45 "Swaman" (Story written by Ali Marzban) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra (D'Amel) 10-0 Easter Parade.

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL MONDAY MORNING:—Scattered light thundershowers in the north Konkanpatti, Khandesh, Mawal, the Deccan, Bombay Karnatak and Marathwada.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 2 DAYS:—Weather will improve in the north Konkanpatti and Khandesh.



Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliar, the well-known Tamil writer who presides over the 'Kambar Day' celebrations today at Matunga. Mr. Mudaliar is a popular author under his pen-name 'T.K. C.'

NORMAL RUNNING RESUMED

Local Train Derailment At Dadar: No Casualties

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Hundreds of passengers in a packed local train from Kurla had a miraculous escape when the two front bogies of the train ran off the rails at the Dadar Station this morning. None was injured.

While the train proceeding towards Victoria Terminus was enteering the Dadar Station at 8-45 a.m. when the driver heard some noise and applied brakes when the two front bogies derailed. The exact cause of the derailment is not known.

Traffic on the main line was interrupted for some time and the later trains which were diverted to the Bombay-Poona lines arrived several minutes late at V. T.

Repair work at the place of accident was completed by evening and normal running resumed.

Income Tax In Bhavnagar State

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, April 3: The negotiations between Mr. A. P. Pattani, Dewan of Bhavnagar, and Sheth Shantilal Mangaldas, President of the recently concluded Bhavnagar session of the Bhavnagar State Merchants Conference, concerning the justice and necessity of income-tax, initiated among the Kathiawar States by the Bhavnagar States by the Bhavnagar State Government without the consent of the Bhavnagar Dharasabha and in the teeth of widespread opposition of the business community in the State, have broken down after they had been conducted at various levels in Sheth Bhogilal's bungalow at Bhavnagar for four days. The cause of the break-down is stated to be Mr. Pattani's inability to see eye-to-eye with Sheth Shantilal in respect of the latter's offer to refer the whole question of taxation to a non-official taxation inquiry committee.

Gujarat States Workers' Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, April 2: Darbar Gopaldas Desai, President of the Kathiawar Political Conference, has consented to meet the leaders of thought in the Gujarat States on or about April 7 to concert measures against the attempts made by some Ruling Chiefs to sidetrack them in the race for protecting their interests during the transition of power from the British Government to the Indian Nationals. It has also been decided to work out a scheme for implementing Mahatma Gandhi's 18-point constructive programme in all the States of Gujarat.

Five Praja Mandal Workers Arrested

SIMLA, April 5 (API): Five Praja Mandal workers are reported to have been arrested by the Malhog State authorities under the Public Safety Ordinance promulgated there.

Agriculture Minister's Visit To Anand

The Minister for Agriculture and Forests, Mr. M. P. Patil, left Wombay on Saturday morning on a two-day tour of Dahanu, Palghar and Anand. Mr. Patil will be in Anand on Sunday morning. He will return to Bombay on Monday.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Entertainment Sidelights—At Home And *Abroad*

By "SARDI"

CROONER TURNED HUMANIST

All over the world, film-folk, particularly Hollywoodites, are looked upon as spoilt, frivolous darlings of the gods with more goods than guts. Wherefore it gives me joy to tell a story that reveals the human side of a cinema idol: FRANK SINATRA, seen last in "Anchors Aweigh."

This emaciated, feather-weight crooner who has leapt to amazing popularity on the screen, has a heart bigger than his puny size. Last year, the HOLLYWOOD FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS' ASSOCIATION voted him a special award—a small gold globe held in a cupped hand, symbolic of the brotherhood of all mankind. The trophy was bestowed on Sinatra for his film on inter-racial tolerance: THE HOUSE I LIVE IN.

When Sinatra was granted the award, he was nowhere near Hollywood to accept it. Significantly enough, the pocket crooner was, at the time, touring the United States on a campaign to bring about racial harmony among various groups.

On his return, MARINA CISTERNAS the 1946 President of the F.C.A. presented him with the well-merited trophy at a luncheon attended by such celebrities as LAURITZ MELCHIOR, KATHRYN GRAYSON, PETER Lawford, Hurd Hatfield ("Dorian Gray") and Richard Whorf director of Sinatra's IT HAPPENED IN BROOKLYN.

CHAMPION OF NEGROES

While Sinatra's main role in films is to entertain his vast following with his crooning, it is his earnest desire to make some films exposing the danger and pettiness of racial prejudices.

But negro-baiting being a touchy subject in the U.S.A., it is not too easy for Sinatra to make too many films of the nature of "The House I Live In." He, however, has in mind, for the future, a story based on facts: A negro family of four had bought a house in LOS ANGELES in a district rampant with racial prejudice. The family received a threat of harm coming to it if it did not move. As it had no place else to go, it had to stay put. One night, the house lamp was tampered with. The result?—When lighted, an explosion of the oil lamp and death of the entire family. The miscreants—colour-biassed men—could not be identified by the Police who did not seem too eager to prosecute!

To live in a land of racial prejudices and champion the under-dog when you yourself do not belong on the side of the Ishmaelites, is a task beset with difficulties and danger. All the more honour to Frank Sinatra!

So you thought crooners were vain, pampered, anti-social darlings? I hope you have changed your mind.

ART IN SERVICE OF NATION

All of which brings me to our own film industry. We too, can boast of an artiste with a marked political and social consciousness: PRITHVIRAJ. For long he has identified himself with our freedom struggle. Nor does his nationalism extend merely to wrapping himself in "Khaddhar".

At a time when the communal rot has set in, PRITHVIRAJ has placed his art at the service of his country men. In DEEWAR he has sought to preach the gospel of communal harmony. It is, in my opinion, a judicious measure to use entertainment as a means to an end that would serve the purpose of all parties and not just one.

It is human nature to overlook the good things nearest us. The grass in the neighbour's field, somehow always seems greener than in our own! However, let us not fail to give Prithviraj his meed.

PRODUCERS, AWAKE!

How many of our producers and directors are there who would be willing to serve the nation through the medium of their films? Let these men take a leaf from Prithviraj's golden book.

Commercial interests are, of course understandable, as without the producer looking carefully after these, he would be unable to carry on with his work. But when commercial gain becomes the be-all and end-all of the producer's existence, it is time to cry halt.

The present times of bitter discord afford film-makers a wonderful opportunity to help the nation. When advocating communal harmony in their films, they need not turn the reels into boring sermons. Let them take a lesson from ABIE'S IRISH ROSE, currently showing at the EXCELSIOR, wherein the message of unity is delightfully garbed in the apparel of comedy.

Film stars too would do well to think of more serious things than cocktail parties, racing, dancing and a meaningless gallavanting about town, dissipating their energies and fortunes which could be put to far better use.

NOTE

Our film reviews appear in the daily "Chronicle" of Friday (English pictures) and Saturday (Indian photoplays).

That's all till next week rolls around.

NATIONAL WEEK

To-day's Programme

8 a.m. FLAG SALUTATION AT GOWALIA TANK: Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee wil unfurl the National Flag and address.

9-30 a.m. SPINNING COMPETITION AND SACRIFICIAL SPINNING in Jinnah Hall. Shri Krishnaraj Jajuji, the Secretary All-India Spinners' Association, has kindly consented to be present and address the spinners.

(Competitors are required to be present with their spinning implements at 9 a.m. precisely at the Jinnah Hall.)

Congress Sevikas and volunteers are required to be present at 7 a.m. (S.T.), at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in uniform.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At a meeting of the Governing Council of the All-India Balkan-Ji-Bari held recently, the President, Mr. B. G. Kher observed that he is pleased that after all the constitution of the Balkan-Ji-Bari was prepared and passed on an All-India basis. He hoped that in five or ten years more there will be a network of the Balkan-Ji-Bari Centres throughout the whole of India.

The following office-bearers besides the President, Mr. B. G. Kher, were elected for the current year.

Vice Presidents: 1. Lady Monijeh R. Masani. 2. Miss Parvati T. Gidvani.

General Secretary: Mr. Shewak Bhojraj.

Treasurer: Mr. Durlabhji Khetani.

Asstt. Secretaries: Mr. Harbhai Trivedi and Mr. Ram Motwani.

STANDING COMMITTEES TO ADVISE EXECUTIVE

Madras Govt. Plan To Tackle Administrative Problems

MADRAS, April 5 (API): The Madras Government are actively considering a proposal to appoint Standing Committees of the Legislature to function as advisory bodies to tackle general administrative problems.

The Committees will be formed with members drawn from both the Houses of the Legislature.

Each Committee will be attached to a particular department like Education or Industries and advise the Executive in evolving and implementing policies concerning the Department.

Three Arrested In Match-Box Cheating

SURAT, April 4 (API): Three persons who are alleged to have created about 50 dealers in match boxes in Surat and other towns on the Tapti Valley Railway were arrested by the Police.

These persons are alleged to have taken money to the tune of 1,500 rupees for contracts made on behalf of a match company in Bombay.

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STAGNANT INDIA IN PROGRESSIVE WORLD

Government Urged To Take Immediate Steps To Strengthen Indian Shipping

NEW DELHI, April 1, (A.P.I.): The evolution of a national shipping policy for India similar to that adopted by important maritime countries of the world and the setting up of a Shipping Board to recommend to Government the extent of financial and other aids to Indian shipping operating in overseas trade and means to avert evils of monopolistic exploitation are among the recommendations of the reconstruction Policy Sub-Committee on shipping whose report is released today.

Strongly criticising the Government of India for their past neglect of Indian shipping, the report points out, that strategic and economic considerations make it imperative both in the interst of India as well as of other countries in the Indian Ocean that India should have a large and powerful navy both for supply and defence. "Every maritime country has its own national shipping policy; India alone is a glaring exception to this universal rule. It is, therefore, of supreme importance that India should lay down a policy for building up her own mercantile marine.

SEVEN-FOLD RECOMMENDATIONS

The seven-fold recommendations of the Committee are:

Firstly, Indian Shipping should be defined as shipping own, controlled and managed by the nationals of India;

Secondly, a programme of action for the next five or seven years should secure for Indian shipping 100 per cent of the purely coastal trade of India, 75 per cent of India's trade with Burma and Ceylon and the Geographically adjacent countries, 50 per cent of India's distant trades and 30 per cent of trades formely carried in the Axis vessels in the orient;

Thirdly, the Government of India should do all that is possible to ensure that 2 million gross tons of shipping is acquired before the end of a seven-year period to carry our cargo amounting to more than 10 million tons a year, and about three million passengers;

Fourthly, give proper emphasis to the extension of their fleet by the Indian companies;

Fifthly, equitable division of various new trades available for Indian shipping between the different companies;

Sixthly, remedy the defects in the existing system of compilation and publication of statistical data; and

Seventhly, the take-over of the administration of port trusts by the Commerce Department from the Transport Department.

HOW TO ACHIEVE OBJECTS.

To implement their more important recommendations, the Subcommittee, suggests the setting up of an Indian shipping Board as a suitable machinery for the working of a licensing system to regulate the coastal trade and for determining the form, nature and extent of the financial and other aids that may be necessary for the development of Indian shipping in the overseas trade. The Board should have an independent Chairman, possessing considerable judical experience. Representatives of the Government, ship owners and commerce should be represented as members of the Board. The Board will issue licences to Indian ships in order to enable them to ply in the coastral trade of India.

He Committee considers that the target of two million tons required to give effect to its recommendations should be secured by the following means:

Firstly, negotiation with H.M.G. and or British companies to help India to develop her own shipping;

Secondly, importing foodgrains by Indian tonnage and thereby encouraging Indian companies to acquire additional tonnage:

Thirdly, helping Indian companies to purchase U.S.A.'s surplus ships; and

Fourthly, encouraging Indian companies to build ships in India and United Kingdom.

Deploring the steps taken by the Government of India to encourage Indian shipping, the report says: "The world is progressing. India alone is standing still.

We would urge upon the Government of India in all earnestness that they should give their immediate and serious consideration to our recommendations particularly when ships with Indian flag have not even begun to move in the overseas trade."

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

In separate Minutes of Dissent, Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi and Mr. W. L. A. Radcliffe, two members of the Committee, differed from the majority on the finition of "Indian shipping". Sir A. H. Ghuznavi maintains that it would be sufficient if the control of Indian shipping is vested in Indian nationals and suggests that a minimum percentage of Indian ownership and management should be fixed which could be 70 per cent both with reference to capital and with reference to management. The balance of 30 per cent may be allotted to foreigners in order to invoke their aid, support and sympathy.

Mr. Radcliffe contends that any definition with restrictive conditions would only affect future floatations and companies to be formed hereafter. It would be grossly inequitable, he suggests, if they were to be applied retrospectively.

The Committee was presided by Sir C. P. Ramswamy Ayyar, and consisted of Mr. K. C. Neogy, M. L. A. (Central), Mr. M A. Master, Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi and Mr. W. L. A. Radcliffe, Members and Mr. R. Doraiswamy, Secretary.

FUTURE OF SECRETARY OF STATE'S SERVICES IN INDIA

Attlee's Statement Expected Shortly After April 17: Complete Accord In Labour Camp On India Policy

LONDON, April 5, (Reuter): The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, who is spending the Easter Week at his official country residence, Chequers, in Buckinghamshire is expected to give consideration during his stay to the forthcoming statement on the Secretary of State's Services in India which political quarters expect to be made shortly after resumption of Parliament on April 17, cables Fraser E. Wighton, Reuter's Political Correspondent.

SIMULTANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENT

The understanding here is that the statement, which is expected to put a date on the termination of the Secretary of State's Services in India, will be made simultaneously in London and Delhi. It is assumed that Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, will make the announcement personally in the House of Lords, but it is not known whether the Commons statement will be made by Mr. Attlee or the Under-Secretary of State, Mr Arthur Henderson.

It is typical of the continuous attention given by the British Government to the India situation that the whole team of the Cabinet's most effective personalities, in a greater or less degree, is now regularly concerned in the preparations for transfer of power.

ATTLEE'S ROLE

As history may show, Mr. Attlee, though he does not figure openly in the picture so much as the others, is the mainspring of the Cabinet initiative on India and none of his colleagues, however intimately bound up with the political aspects of the recent negotiations, is better backgrounded on the whole problem.

He had Lord Pethick-Lawrence maintain the closest touch at the present time with the Board of Trade President, Sir Stafford Cripps as a co-planner.

The Defence Minister, Mr. A. V. Alexander, with his Cabinet Mission experience and specific interest in the strategic side of the problem, is also in constant touch with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Dr. Hugh Dalton, as the consultant on the financial problems involved in the change over.

IN COMPLETE ACCORD

Neither the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, nor the Lord President of the Council, Mr. Herbert Morrison, make pretentions to the specialised knowledge of India held by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet Mission group, but they are in complete accord with their colleagues on the India policy.

One of the most interesting circumstances of Britain's "Quit India" decision is indeed that the announcement produced no note of disagreement either within the Government or in the ranks of the Labour Party in Parliament and in the country.

Presenting The Silver Arrow: The Model Post-War Train

India's first post-war train is no longer in the blue print stage. A solution to her many travel problems has already taken shape. Ready for the public's inspection to-day stands the gleaming aluminium coated streamlined, lightweight "Silver Arrow", the six coach, all class composite demonstration train designed to provide speedier and more comfortable travel over the 40,000 miles of India's railways.

The design of future rolling stock has been engaging the attention of the Railway Board for the past few years and forms an important part of the post-war plan for the development of railways in India. While fully conscious of the demand for physical comfort and convenience, new design has of necessity to effect a compromise between the need for providing its customers with the maximum of their demands and the paramount necessity of keeping as low as practicable the initial cost of manufacture and the subsequent cost of repairs and maintenance. Another important factor that has influenced the present design is the coal position in the country. The necessity of operating in future on lower grade coal has meant the construction of light weight trains. The new design train will weigh only 65 per cent of the pre-war train, and the weight of an average fully loaded passenger train will be 360 tons as against the pre-war figure of 550.

The new design coach will have an all-metal "stressed skin" shell and the old type heavy underframe will be eliminated. The bodies will be 11' 8" wide and 70' long instead of 10' wide and 68' long as at present thus providing an additional floor space of 140 square feet over the present 680 square feet. Externally the coach has no longer a "box-on-wheels" appearance as the design provides for the underframes being kept out of sight by the flowing contours of the outer shell. The decorative scheme of aluminium relieved by bands of Indian red gives the new coach a distinctive and attractive appearance.

THE NEW THIRD CLASS.

The new third class prototype coach is radically different from the present day one. Gone are the narrow wooden slatted seats in stuffy dingy brown compartments. The new coach provides cooler and more comfartable travel than is provided in present day Inter class compartments. The seats are 5" wider and upholstered or rexine covered. Upholstered bunks have taken the place of the narrow wooden racks. Instead of the unrelieved brown interior, the interiors of different compartments have been painted in pleasing shades of turquoise olue, eau-de-nil and dark battleship grey. Each compartment is provided with a drinking water alcove and a more spacious lavatory equipped with a mirror. Travelling will be definitely cooler, for two reasons. The old non-insulated roof has given place to a new twin roof arrangement which provides for an air space in between; twelve ventilators as are at present fitted to upper class compartments form a standard part of the equipment and last but not least, twelve fans are provided in each coach. The plain gloublar lamps are replaced by pleasantly diffused fluorescent lighting. The coach has wider seats and more knee room. There is more compartment area and 17 per cent more cubic capacity has been provided per passenger than at present. The new coach has wide doors making for easy ingress and egress.

THE NEW SECOND CLASS

In the trains of the future there is to be no 'Inter' class. The new Second class is designed to cater for two classes of travellers, those who travel second class today and those who travel 'Inter' class. The new design, therefore, makes a complete departure from past practice of having boxed in compartments and provides free air circulation and free access to a four compartment group by means of a wide corridor. Each compartment has six transverse berths and there are eight berths—four lower and four upper—running along the corridor.

The total sleeping capacity is 32 in each half coach or 64 in the entire coach. For the first time the system of having three tier sleepers in the American style has been introduced. The upper and middle berths are superior to those provided at present and access is gained to them by an ingeniously designed ladder which folds up when not in use to form the top berths guard rail. Though the seating capacity for day travel is 64, during a rush 88 people can travel in comfort, each lower bunk accommodating an additional passenger.

Care has been taken to improve passenger comfort and convenience by introducing numerous other new features, which include a new method of window runner attachment, locks on all windows, modernised toilet facilities, smart modern corner wash basins fitted with special taps, redesigned rust-proof alloy toilet windows, and three toilet closets per half coach, fluorescent lighting, and an adequate number of fans both in the compartments and in the corridors. The interiors are no longer the old drab brown, attractive colour schemes of interior decoration having been provided.

THE NEW FIRST CLASS

Pressure ventilation, diffused lighting, chromium plated fittings and greater seating and sleeping capacity are the main features of the new first class coach.

Ventilation is effected by forcing clean cooled air into the compartments through adjustable punkah louvres. Outside air is first drawn through viscous oil filters fitted at either end of the coach. The filtered air is passed through a water spray in the humidifier where it is humidified and effectively cooled before being pumped into compartments. Dust is kept out by the pressure in the compartment. Sealed windows not only assist in the exclusion of dust but also in the exclusion of noise.

The seating capacity in the new coach is 42 as against the present 27 and sleeping capacity has been increased from the present 18 to 26.

THE AIR CONDITIONED DE LUXE

The new air conditioned de luxe is a corridor coach with two berth lounge-cum-sleeper roomettes. (The coach exhibited has unfortunately not been completed). Adjustable lounge chair which can easily be turned into a comfortable lower berth at night serve to give the roomette the appearance of a lounge by day. To meet popular demand one toilet closet has been provided for each two roomette. At one end of the coach is a luggage locker which will be looked after by an attendant. To accommodate larger families two compartments have been provided with a communicating door thus making it possible to convert the two roomettes into a single compartment. The interior of the coach with its colour scheme of gun metal grey relieved by a two feet skirting of veneer grained wood is both pleasing and restful to the eye. The furnishings are in grey leatherette and fittings are chromium plated.

Colour Bar On Boxers

Govt. Pressure Fails To Produce Result

LONDON, April 5. (U.P.I.): Despite direct Government pressure, the British Boxing Board of Control has refused to lift its ban on coloured British boxers competing for British titles—a ban "strongly resented by the Colonial peoples."

Announcing this in a Commons reply, Colonial Secretary Mr. Creech Jones says the colour bar is "quite unjustified, and further attempts will be made by the Government to get the Board lift it.

Not only the Colonial people, but a large public in this country interested in boxing, strongly resent it, he says, but the Board's view is that coloured boxers can compete for Empire titles and that ought to satisfy them.

Mr. John Lewis, Labour M. P. for Bolton, last night announced that he intended to form an association of promoters, managers and boxers.

This association would "attempt to secure democratic representation on the British Boxing Board.

Commenting on Mr. Creech Jones statement, Mr. Charles F. Donmall, Boxing Control Board Secretary, says:

"We still say the championship of Great Britain should be confined to white fighters.

"Why does Mr. Creech Jones make no reference to the Dominions?

"The opinion of South Africa, for instance, where they do not even allow a white man in the same ring as a coloured man, for any contest, is very strong.

"We, ourselves, have helped to break down a lot of the colour prejudice in the Dominions".

Three Sentenced For Murder Of Matteoti

ROME, April 4. (Reuter): Three of eight men charged with murder in 1924 of the Italian Socialist, Giacomo Matteoti, were to-day sentenced to 30 years imprisonment while four were acquitted.

One of the accused, being tried in his absence, is believed dead and no sentence was passed.

Giacomo Matteoti leader of the Italian Socialist Party was kidnapped from his house in Rome on June 10, 1924, and his mutilated body was found two days later a few miles from the city. In his last speech in parliament he had denounced Fascist terrorism and electoral frauds.

B. E. S. T. WORKERS' SECRET BALLOT TODAY

Elaborate arrangements have been made by the Strike Committee of the B.E.S.T. Workers' Union, for the secret ballot on Sunday by which workers will make known their mind as to whether the strike should be continued or withdrawn.

The eight thousand five hundred workers will go to three ballot centres to cast their votes.

Those who are in favour of ending the strike and accepting adjudication will cast their votes in green boxes, and those who want the strike to be continued will cast theirs in white boxes. The voting will commence at 8 a.m. and continue up to 6 p.m.

The three centres are at Colaba, Parel and Tardeo.

The result of the ballot is very difficult to predict.

Government are now awaiting the result of the ballot, before they can contemplate any fresh line of action.

Mr. A. L. Gilford, the General Manager of the B.E.S.T., has issued the following statement:—

As reports have appeared in a section of the press to the effect that the Company has sought to make its appearance before the adjudicator conditional upon the withdrawal or disallowing certain of the demands referred by the Government to adjudication I will be much obliged if you will kindly make it clear that no condition of any kind has been at any time put forward by the company in this connection and the company's acceptance of the Government order referring to the dispute of these employees to adjudication in no way depends upon any amendment, alteration or withdrawal of any demand referred by the Government to adjudication.

Charge Of Breach Of Food Control Order

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Makhanlal Chaganlal was arrested by the City police on Thursday on a charge of breach of food Control Order.

It is stated that on information being received from the Civil Supplies Department that the accused had hoarded grains the police searched his house at Bhuleshwar and found 143 'paylies" of wheat and 16 "paylies" of rice for which he could not give a satisfactory explanation.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail by the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court to-day.

Dr. Pattabhi To Preside Over Kathiawa Peoples' Conference

BOMBAY, April 5. (A.P.I.): Dr Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Acting President of the All-India States Peoples Conference, has been elected to preside over the Kathiawar Peoples Convention, to be held in Bombay in the month of May, under the auspices of the Kathiwar Praja Mandal.

PRIVATE TRADE WITH GERMANY

NEW DELHI, April 4, (A. P. I.): The Government of India have authorised persons and concerns in British India to resume private trade with Germany subject to the Export, Import and Financial Regulations at present in force in this country

The money and property derived from future trading transactions with control of the British Indian Custodian, but this exemption does not Germany are now exempted from the apply to German money and property already subject to control and income arising from it.

Procedures for the resumption of private trade will be announced shortly

10,000 Parisans Demonstrate Against Hoarding

PARIS, April 4 (Reuter): More than 10,000 Parisians answering a call from the Federation of Trade Unions of the Paris region to-day marched round Galeries Lafayette, one of the main departmental stores in the heart of the city, shouting "Down with Hoarders."

M. Le Henaffa, Secretary-General of Federation, addressed a crowd stating that all hoarding was detrimental to the efforts of the working class to achieve the nation's recovery.

287 Indian Students Studying Engineering In U. S.

There are 287 students from India studying engineering in the United States. A total of 17,000 foreign students ar presently studying in American colleges and universities, of whom one-fifth—3,133—are in the engineering field.—U.S.I.S.

"Asian Nations Should Enforce Withdrawal Of All Foreign Troops"

Viet-Nam And Indonesian Delegations Leaders' Proposals

NEW DELHI, April 4. (A.P.I.): Dr. Tran Van Luan and Dr. Abu Hanita, leaders of the Viet Nam and Indonesian delegations respectively to the Asian Relations Conference in a joint statement to-night made five proposals as the first step for joint action by the Asian Nations "to prevent colonialism from re-establishing its position as suppressor of Asian peoples"

The proposals were (1) The Asian Nations who are members of the U.N.O. to put the question of colonial people in general and of Viet Nam in particular on the agenda of the Security Council, (2) Asian nations to recognise the Governments of Indonesia and of Viet Nam, (3) Asian nations have to enforce the withdrawal of all foreign troops 'the cause of many miseries and troubles in Asia (4) Asian peoples and nations not to allow reinforcements of imperialist power in Viet Nam, Indonesia etc. (5) Asian nations and peoples to send medical aid, mission and volunteers to every battlefield where struggle against imperialism is practically going on that is Indonesia and Viet Nam.

The statement said that Asian Relations Conference "has strengthened and actual co-operation between all Asian countries must be organised and must be brought into practice Without these, colonialism will always endanger the peace and prosperity of all peoples over the whole world

'Although we have a good beginning by establishing an Inter-Asian Relations organization, according to our opinion we ought to do more and effectively ought to bring into realisation all our wishes and to anihilate all possible doubt that Asian peoples are really awake and want to be free from want and fear by abolishing colonialism as soon as possible.

"We therefore sincerely hope, that all members of this Inter-Asian organisation should be fully realise that only joint action and actual deed of mutual support, will abolish all feelings of doubt, and will enforce the respect of other big countries towards the independence and peace of all Asian countries.

CHINESE DELEGATION LEAVE CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 5. (A.P.I.): The Chinese Delegation to the Inter-Asian Relations Conference who arrived here last evening from Delhi on their return Journey to China, left this morning at 3-30 for Shanghai.

NO DESIRE TO CREATE ASIATIC BLOC

J. J. Singh On Outcome Of Inter-Asian Conference

LAHORE, April 5. (A.P.A.): Sirdar J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America, declared here yesterday that the 26 Asiatic nations gathered in Delhi "thought in terms of one world than in terms of an Asiatic bloc.'

"I can emphatically state,' said Singh, who was invited to be an "official observer" at the Asiatic Relations Conference at Delhi, "that participating members of the conference displayed no desire whatsoever to create an Asiatic bloc against the Western world."

Singh asked the Western nations, particularly the United States of America "not to read too much into this conference" and said "the main theme and the guiding principle of all 'closed door' deliberations of the conference members were:

1. How to improve their own country's conditions;

2. How to contribute their share towards making a more prosperous and peaceful world for all to live."

"I feel certain that before long the weight of the newly created Asian Relations Organisation will begin to be felt by the United Nations Organisation. I also feel that this weight and moral pressure of the countries will be a stabilizing factor in the political alignments of the Western nations," Singh emphasized.

CANBERRA, (Reuter): Dr. Evatt regards the Inter-Asian Conference pleasurably as another manifestation of regional co-operation in harmony with the United Nations Charter, though unofficial

DR. EVATT PLEASED WITH PROGRESS AT ASIAN CONFERENCE

CANBERRA, April 5, (Reuter): It is learned authoritatively that the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Dr. Herbert Evatt, has been pleased with the tone and progress made at the New Delhi Inter Asian Relations Conference.

It is considered that the unanimous adoption by the Conference of the view that every country must be it own judge over national composition and must be conceded the right to restrict and control immigration is vindication of Australia's insistence of Australian right to exercise similar control over immigration into Australia

The official view is that the conference has indicated that Australia has not claimed for herself national rights above and beyond what Asian neighbours feel vital to their own welfare as nations.

'FOUNDATIONS OF ASIAN UNITY LAID'

andaranaike On Purpose Of Asian Conference

COLOMBO, April 5 (Reuter): The foundations of Asian unity have been "well and truly laid" declared Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister of Local Administration and the leader of the Ceylon delegation who has returned to Colombo after attending the Asian Conference at Delhi.

Recounting the purposes of the Conferences "which, though limited, were achieved in a signal manner," he told Reuter that it had made the participating countries feel Asian-minded and also made them realise that it was now appropriate for them to meet each other and get to know each other's problems

INDO-CEYLON PROBLEMS

After paying a warm tribute to their Indian hosts for "their utmost kindness and hospitality" he said: "I had informal and friendly talks with Pandit Nehru on Indo-Ceylon problems. I suggested that with a new Parliament in Ceylon elected, the question of Indians resident in Ceylon could be discussed by the two countries forming part of a wide range of economic, political and other relations between them and that a satisfactory settlement could then be reached."

MESSAGE FROM SHAHRIAR

Mr. Bandaranaike brought a personal message from the Indonesian Premier Dr. Sutan Shahriar thanking the people of Ceylon for "their support of Indonesian freedom

Dr. Shahriar said: "When in the early days of the struggle in Indonesia it seemed we stood all alone with the forces of imperialism marshalled against us, Ceylon gallantly stepped forward and championed our cause" and expressed the hope that the cordial relations which existed between Indonesia and Ceylon would continue and grow strong with the passage of time.

U. S. S. R. Refuses Visas For Russian Wives Of Foreign Nationals

MOSCOW, April 5 (Reuter): The wife of Mr. Rahula Sankrityayana of Bombay, Professor of Sanskrit at the Leningrad University, is among 15 wives in the Soviet Union who have been unable to obtain permission to leave the country to join their husbands in various parts of the British Empire

The professor first arrived in Leningrad in 1935. Married in 1937. The professor has one child.

Although the Brtish Embassy has done all it can to secure permits for the 15 wives to leave the Soviet Union to join their husbands and personal appeals have been made to Generalissimo Stalin by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and Field Marshal Lord Montgomery during his recent visit, the British Embassy has been forced to tell the wives that the present situation is that there is little hope of their obtaining permits to join their husbands.

Financial Crisis Threatens Italy

ROME, April 4. (Reuter). Signor Alcide De Gasperi the Italian Prime Minister, declared today that without wholehearted cooperation of all classes of society especially the Press, Italy was heading for a financial ruin Only immediate foreign loans could save the country

Only one thing would emerge from a financial ruina—a new dictatorship. This dictatorship would not be of the left or of right, out would be necessitated by constant increase in prices.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT RECORD

NEW YORK, April 5 (Reuter): An attempt to break the round-the-world flight record set up by Howard Hughes in 1938 is due to begin at 3-30 p.m. (I.S.T.) to-day from the Newark airport, New Jersey.

It is being made by the Chicago pen manufacturer Mr. Milton Reynolds.

His departure was originally planned for 10-30 a.m. (I.S.T.) this morning from the Laguardia airport, New York, but officials of the city-owned airport refused permission because of the hazards involved in the plane taking off with 2,500 gallons of petrol over the populated city areas

Mr. Reynolds is seeking the new world record in a converted twin-engined "Douglas" A-26 attack bomber with a crew of two which is known as the "Reynold's bombshell."

Hughes' 1938 record was one of 91 hours 14 minutes. Reynold's hopes to fly round the Globe in 55 hours on a course which will be 6,000 miles longer than that followed by Hughes.

U. S. Lifts Control On Currency Imports

WASHINGTON, April 4, (Reuter): Removal of treasury department controls on the importation of all currency was announced by Mr. John Snyder, Secretary for Treasury of the United States Government, today.

A statement of the Treasury Department said that as a result of today's announcement, it will no longer be necessary for persons receiving or importing currency of any denomination from foreign countries to submit it to the Federal Reserve Bank for examination under import controls.

Hindenburg Statue Fed Into Furnaces

BERLIN, April 5. (A.P.A.): The huge "iron Hindenburg" the wooden statue of the late German Field Marshal and President Paul Von Hindenburg, has been split up and fed into furnaces of freezing Berliners during the present cold wave.

"The iron Hindenburg" was built during the first world war to raise funds for the Kaiser's army. Berliners, then, were allowed to pound iron, silver or gold nails into the statue, depending on the size of their contribution. More than 1,500,000 nails were driven into it.

Foraging for wood, some Germans recently found the tremendous wooden head abandoned in a forest and chopped it for kindling.

Frenchman Plans Expeditions To Polar Regions

PARIS, April 5 (UPA). France is planning to send expeditions to the Antarctic this Winter and to the Arctic in the Spring of 1948, Paul Emile Victor, in charge of French Polar Expeditions said today

A scientific center was formed recently, called the 'French Polar Center." It is under the auspices of this organization and of the Academy of Sciences that Victor hopes to lead the expeditions

He wants to concentrate on the mineral and geological aspects of the Polar regions

Victor said transport would probably be provided by the Merchant Marine The personnel problem once in the Arctic and Antarctic regions, depended on the available transport.

Victor said 'We would probably take a group of five to six people to start in the Antarctic and may be 20 to the Arctic.' He said they hoped to visit Greenland. For this they will need the permission of the Danish Government.

Victor said, "I have the impression that the Danes have no objection but we have not received any official information as yet."

Victor said the expeditions would not be interested in searching for uranium. He said, "You cannot do everything at once and we will be too busy to bother about uranium

Victor, a geological and Polar expert, served in the American Air Force during the war. He helped to organize a special American-Canadian polar air rescue service

ISTANBUL, April 3, (A. P. A.): Turkish morning newspapers today quoted the Premier Recep Peker as telling a group of Izmir merchant that "It is quite possible we might wake up one morning and find ourselves in a war."

R. I. N. CADETS TRAINING IN U. K.

Parents' Share Of Cost Reduced To £116

NEW DELHI, April 5 (API): The parents' share of cost of training R. I. N. Cadets in the United Kingdom, has been reduced by more than half, says an announcement by the Government of India.

The parents or guardians of candidates selected for the officer cadre of the Royal Indian Navy through competitive examinations, were so far required to pay a sum of £260 towards their wards' personal expenses, kit allowance and vacation expenses when under training with the Royal Navy in the United Kingdom. They will now have to pay, on an average, a sum of £116 only.

The parents of such candidates, furthermore, will not be required to deposit any sum in advance as was the practice formerly. This will now be arranged for directly by the parents.

Import Of Corrugated Aluminium Sheets

NEW DELHI, April 5 (API): Owing to the difficulty in obtaining imports of galvanised corrugated sheets, the Government of India have decided to allow imports of corrugated aluminium sheets of which large quantities are available for export from the U. S. A. as a substitute for building purposes, says a press note.

Intending importers should send their applications for import licences to the Director-General of Industries and Supplies, New Delhi.

India's Trade Commissioner In Australia

NEW DELHI, April 5 (API): Mr. A. D. Azhar, till recently Deputy Financial Adviser (Communications), has been appointed Government of India's Trade Commissioner in Australia. Before he proceeds to take up his new appointment, he will visit important commercial centres in India in order to contact Chamber of Commerce and businessmen interested in developing trade with Australasian countries.

He is reaching Calcutta on April 7 and will stay there upto the middle of the month. He proceeds to Australia towards the end of May.

PREMIER PRESENTS SCULPTOR WITH TROPHY

Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister of Bombay, awarding a replica of the P. M. Patel Trophy and a cash prize of Rs. 300 to Mr. V. P. Karmarkar, well-known Indian Sculptor and ex-president of the Art Society of India, for his Portrait-Bust (seen on left) of Mrs. Manorama Gujar, for the best work in this year's annual art Exhibition of the Society.

PLEBISCITE ON PUNJAB PARTITION ISSUE

LAHORE, April 5 (API): A suggestion to hold a plebiscite on the issue of the partition of the Punjab is suggested by Baba Kharak Singh, the veteran Sikh leader commenting on the decision of the Panthic Assembly Party with regard to the division of the Punjab.

Baba Kharak Singh adds: "The partition of the Punjab into two provinces is not practicable. The proposed partition will split the Sikh community and would thereby weaken the solidarity and integrity of the Panth. I suggest calling of a convention of the Sikh Panth as the matter concerns the whole community and should be kept above personal and party politics."

ROYAL FAMILY VISITS JOHANNESBURG MINE

Descends 8000 ft. Into Pit To Inspect Working

PRETORIA, April 5 (Reuter): The Royal family visited a gold mine at Johannesburg to-day and descended 8,000 feet into a pit to inspect the workings.

The party motored from Pretoria giving up one of their rest days to fulfil additions to their programme ordered by the King when Johannesburg expressed disappointment at the short visit there allotted in the original plan for the Royal tour.

ALL-INDIA COMMERCE ASSOCIATION

ALLAHABAD, March 31: At a meeting of India's industrialists and University Professors held at "Kamla Retreat", Cawnpore it was decided to found an All-India Commerce Association with a view to organise and encourage theoretically sound and practically useful studies, researches and discussions of problems of commercial and industrial importance, in various ways. Sir Padampat Singhania has been elected its first President, Professor M. K. Ghosh, its Vice-President and Mr. A. N. Agarwala, its Secretary. Several other influential persons like Mr. D. P. Khaitan (Calcutta), Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola (Bombay), L. Ram Ratan Gupta (Cawnpore), Principal Shriman Narayan Agarwal (Wardha), Dr. B. V. Narayanswami (Madras), Professor B. N. Das Gupta (Lucknow) and Professor I. M. Kapoor (Lahore) have joined its Executive Committee.

The First Annual Conference is expected to meet in Cawnpore prodate will be announced later. Mr. L. C. bably in December 1947. The exact Tandon has been elected the Local Secretary. The subjects of discussion are: (i) The Indian Taxation Policy; (ii) Planning of India's Foreign Trade; (iii) Railway Transport in India and (iv) Abolition of Zemindari and Private Capitalism.

Those intending to join the Association may write to Mr. A. N. Agarwala (Secretary), The University, Allahabad.

Sind Non-European Clubs Go Dry

KARACHI, April 5 (API): All the non-European Clubs in Sind are to go dry and drinks will not be served to members, as the result of an order issued to-day by the Government of Sind declaring them public places and prohibiting the use of liquor on their premises.

The Government has also banned the serving or selling of intoxicant drinks, to youths below the age of 25.

Red Cross Aid For Disabled Ex-Servicemen

Enabling disabled ex-Servicemen to set up their own independent business after they finish their training is the object of a donation of Rs. 2½ lakhs made by the Central Joint War Committee of the Indian Red Cross and St. John War Organisation.

The Government of India have set up a fund with this sum from which awards will be made to deserving cases in the form of tools, equipment and raw materials or cash for purchasing them. The value of the award to a person will be on an average Rs. 150 and will in no case exceed Rs. 200.

AMENDMENTS TO SIND UNIVERSITY BILL

Education Minister To Discuss With Leader Of Opposition

KARACHI, April 5 (A.P.I.): Pir Elahi Bux, Education Minister of Sind will invite shortly Prof. Ghanshamdas Jethanand the leader of the Opposition and representative of the Citizens Committee to discuss possible amendments to the Sind University Act.

Mr. S. H. Raza, Secretary to the Governor of Sind, indicated this in his reply to Prof. Ghanshamdas, who urged the Governor to withhold assent to the University Bill. The letter said that the Governor gave careful consideration to the request but he came to the conclusion that he could not refuse assent. The Governor had received a similar representation from the Citizens Committee. He understood that the Education Minister would invite Prof. Ghanshamdas' representative of the Citizens Committee to meet him and discuss possible amendments.

MAYOR'S CONFERENCE AT KARACHI

KARACHI, April 5. (A.P.I.): Arrangements are afoot for the All-India Mayors Conference in Karachi to be held on April 12 and 13. Mr. Vishramdas Devanmal, Mayor of Karachi has received intimations from the Mayors of Madras, Colombo and Rangoon that they will be attending the Conference.

The Mayor of Lahore says that he will try to attend the conference. A telegram has been sent to the newly elected Mayor of Bombay to attend the conference.

Russian Delegates To Asian Conference In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, April 5, (A.P.I.): The members of the Soviet delegation to the Asian Relations Conference arrived here this morning from Delhi in a specially chartered Red plane.

Some of the members of the delegation visited Allahabad University and later called on Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru at his residence this morning.

A public reception and an 'at home' by Mr. S. S. Dhavan, Secretary of the Allahabad branch of the Council of World Affairs, have been arranged for the delegates this evening.

The delegation leaves for Calcutta tomorrow morning.

Lucknow Player Gets Job In Australia

LUCKNOW, April 4 (API): F. Brown, Lucknow's Ace Centre Forward who was selected by the Indian Hockey Federation as one of the Indian Team's alternate inside rights to play at the London Olympic, has accepted a job in the Perth Grammar School, in Australia.

Tusker Kills Six In Math Mohammadpur

AZAMGARH (U.P.), April 5 (API): Six persons were killed and three others were seriously injured when a tusker ran amock in the village of Math Mohammadpur. The animal caused great panic in the village for several hours until it was finally shot dead by the police.

Presenting STAN-B

Stan-B, made by a famous American pharmaceutical company is now on sale in India for the first time. Each tablet of Stan-B contains a full day's supply of all the B Vitamins—and blood-enriching iron as well.

Add Stan-B to your regular meals. The handy package contains 30 tablets — 30 tablets — 30 day's supply.

Available at all chemists.

Doctors have traced the causes of many common ailments* to a shortage of B Vitamins in the diet. Our meals are often deficient in these essential elements:— because many foods rich in B Vitamins are hard to get nowadays; and because B Vitamins are soluble in water they are easily lost in cooking. But you can make sure you get your daily supply of B Vitamins by adding Stan-B to your diet.

* If you suffer from any of these complaints you probably require — not medicine—but food elements missing from your regular meals.
Constipation . Poor Appetite . Nervousness . Digestive Troubles . Reduced Vigour . Insomnia Irritability . Sore Mouth and Lips . Skin Trouble

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Bombay Races

Doubles For Chavan, Kheemsingh & Duffy On Final Day

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay made incidental close down of the hurried season today. The curtain ringing event, the Arabian Plate happened to be the last race for Arabs this side and to make the event historical, there sprouted a rare type objection. It was by Ward al Hujaz the fourth in the frame against the second placed Nibras and as it was upheld after a lengthy enquiry, Nibras was dropped to the fourth place and Ward al Hujaz was awarded the third place.

Followers of the money had the best exchange today with success for fancied candidates. The 23 to 1 Valiant Prince and 8 to 1 Jubilation were exceptions.

Chavan, Kheemsingh and Duffy each had doubles while the champion trainer, Talib, this time sent out a popular double.

Chavan rode a good race on that sorely tried Idar-owned Brilliant Sunshine in the second division of the Malad Plate. For over half of the journey he kept on chasing Prima Donna who had a lead of a couple of lengths and overhauled the leader close abouts the four furlongs post. I observed Chavan powerfully pushing the winner throughout the twelve-furlongs journey and in the straight in spite of a clear lead he took no chance on that considered rogue when recording the two lengths verdict.

The day's rank outsider Valiant Prince made every post a winning post in the first division of the Malad Plate. Maslie, the firm favourite made a great rush at the end when going down by extremely narrow margin.

On the treble event pool there were as many as 118 tickets each returning Rs. 1.311-8-0.

The following are the results:—

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

M/s. Syed Amjad Ali and Mahomed Moloobhoy's FAIR HAVEN 9-0 Nasseruddin 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's DAMYANTI 8-13 Deshmukh 2
Major A. Svamvur's KING'S CUP 8-3 Ganesh 3
Mr. Mahomed Hoosein's BAHRAM KHAN 7-7 Purtoosingh 4

Not run: Humayun.

Won by 1 length. 5 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.

Favourite: Fair Haven

Tote paid: Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 19 and Rs. 23.

Winner Trained by: Talib.

THE MALAD PLATE Division II—Distance (About) 1 1/2 miles.

Maharaja of Idar's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 8-2 Chavan 1
Mr. Ahmed Abbas's BRIGHT MAID 7-7 Dasarath Singh 2
M/s. F. G. Travers and V. Rosenthal's GLEAMING 8-11 Kasbekar 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's PEARL MAHAL 9-0 Damodar 4

Not run: Oormilla

Won by: 2 lengths, 5 lengths, Shd.

Time: 2 minutes 45 seconds.

Favourite: Brilliant Sunshine.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 33 and Rs. 17.

Winner Trained by: Marrable.

THE KHAR PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's SHAH NAWAZ 8-7 Chavan 1
M/s. R. O. Valia and H. R. Mehta's SHIVAJI 8-7 Jagdish 2
M/s R. J. Gazdar and T J. Lalvani's KHALIF 8-7 A. Ahmed 3
Nawabzada Yemin ul Mulk of Bhopal's AYAAZ 8-7 Mullsingh 4

Not run: Nirvana, Mr. O. K., Dominator.

Won by 3½ lengths, Hd., Hd.

Time: 1 min. 17 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 22. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 127 and Rs. 18.

Winner trained by Maj. V. M. Lad.

THE MALAD PLATE (Div. I).—Distance about 1½ Miles.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's VALIANT PRINCE 8-11 Duffy 1
Sir Shantidas Askuran's MASLIE 9-2 Khalil, B. 2
Mr. E. Reuben's GINGER LADY 8-8 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. I. G. Gajjar's BRIOCHE 7-4 Bhosle 4

All ran.

Won by Shd. ½ length, Hd.

Time: 2 mins. 47 1-5secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 251. Places Rs. 38. Rs. 14 and Rs. 15.

Winner trained by T. Ferguson.

THE KHAR PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. A. J. Wadia's TOMCAT 8-7 Kheemsingh 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PAPER KING 8-7 Khalil 2
Mr. Rafi's KUNIGAL STAR 8-7 Chavan 3
Mr. D. K. Aswani's MALAYAN 8-7 Damodar 4

Not run: Happy Go Lucky, Fast Worker, Sweetest Desire.

Won by Hd., 1 length, 1 1/4 length.

Time: 1 min. 16 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 23, Places Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and Rs. 19.

Winner trained by Talib.

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's JUBILATION 8-4 Cunningham .. 1
Rao Saheb D. K Parker's SHABASH 9-3 Khalil B. 2
Mr. H. G. Khairaz's PRINCESS SHERZADE 8-4 Purtusingh 3
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's SUPER CHARGE 9-1 Kasbekar 4

Not run: She's Nice, Jadugar.

Won by ½ length, ½ length, ½ length

Time: 1 min. 16 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 93, Places Rs. 26, Rs. 18 and Rs. 40.

Winner trained by H. R. Somekh.

THE YERAVADA PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 Miles.

Major A. Svamvur's ONCE AGAIN 9-2 Duffy 1
Mr. Hope's HIGH HOPES 9-5 Nasseruddin 2
Mrs. Fatma M. Javeri and Mr. S. Bundali's THE JUDGE 8-6 Mullsingh 3
Mr. S. I. Jhaga's PATHAN 8-4 Cunningham 4

Not run Amir Elahi.

Won by ½ length, 1 length, Shd.

Time: 2 mins. 9 1-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 34, Places Rs. 15, Rs. 19 and Rs. 25.

Winner trained by Oosman.

THE ARABIAN PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. P. B. Zaveri's NOBLE DUKE 8-6 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. Ahmed Abbas's INDIAN FLOWER 7-12 Cunningham 2
Mr. A. A. Suterwalla's WARD AL HUJAZ 8-10 Damodar 3
Mr. Alimahomed Chotani's NIBRAS 8-11 Fahad 4

Not run: Mahboob Subhi, Competitor, Karam al Rahim. General Rabie Muqdim.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 54, Places Rs. 32, Rs. 40 and Rs. 28.

Winner trained by H. M. Sadiq.

FIVE AMERICAN MARINES KILLED

Sequel To Communist Attack Near Tangku

TIENTSIN, April 5 (Reuter): Five United State marines were killed and 16 others wounded when the first marine division ammunition supply point near Tangku, about 35 miles east of Tientsin, was attacked early to-day. United States Corsair aircraft and one battalion of Chinese Government troops supported by tanks have joined United States marines in mopping up operations against the attacking force—believed to be Communists.

CASUALTIES ON ATTACKERS

Infliction of numerous casualties on the attackers is claimed by authoritative Chinese quarters who state that the attackers were pursued as far as Chating, 18 miles north-east of Tangku.

The attacking force was reported to be 1,000 strong consisting of well-equipped men, and appeared to be in possession of a detailed plan for the attack which resulted in damage to military stores by mortar fire. Two marine tanks, rushing towards the ammunition depot as reinforcements, are reported to have been damaged by land mines.

MARINE ANNOUNCEMENT

Later, a United States marines announcement said: "It has been definitely established that a Communist organisation attacked marine ammunition points near Tangku at 1-15 a.m. (local time) on April 5. Papers found on dead Chinese soldiers in the area verified the fact. It appears that this attack was made for the purpose of securing ammunition, but little, if any, was obtained."

INDONESIAN ECONOMIC MISSION FOR INDIA

To Explore Possibilities Of Establishing Trade Relations

Sjahrir And His Colleagues Hold Informal Discussions With Nehru And Govt. Officials

NEW DELHI, April 5 (API): An Indonesian Economic Mission would shortly be arriving in India with a view to exploring possibilities of establishing mutual trade relations between Indonesia and India, Dr. Sutan Shahriar, Indonesian Premier said in an interview here to-day.

Dr. Shahriar and other ministers accompanying him, have during the past few days, been holding informal discussions on this subject with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and a number of Government of India officials.

Dr. Shahriar is leaving for Java on Monday. 'En route', he intends to halt at Rangoon and Singapore.

RICE EXPORTS TO BE EXPEDITED

Referring to the rice agreement with India, Dr. Shahriar said that when the trucks from India reached Java last season, it was too late for the rice to be transported. Spare parts to keep these vehicles in good repair were still needed in Indonesia.

"But we hope the rice exports would be expedited from April." Cloth exports from India would also continue. he added.

MAHATMA: YOUNG MAN OF 55.

Dr. Shahriar, referring to his visit to Mahatma Gandhi to-day, said: "I was surprised to find him still so full of vitality. He looks a young man of 55."

QUESTION OF DIRECT DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Discussing the question of the Indonesian Republic establishing direct diplomatic representations with other countries, Dr. Shahriar said the position of the Dutch in Indonesia was still not clear in many respects. According to the Dutch-Indonesian Agreement, a fully Sovereign State—the United States of Indonesia—was to be established by January 1949. "Meanwhile, it is understandable if many countries which had long relations with the Dutch should be cautious in granting us recognition. Until the United States of Indonesia has complete sovereignty in 1949, other powers will not want to feel they are interfering.'

"The whole future in Indonesia", he added "hinges upon whether the Dutch are going to work out, in co-operation with us, the constructive possibilities of the agreement. I hope they are. For, neither the Dutch nor ourselves want to go on fighting endlessly."

Dr. Shahriar lunched with the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten to-day. He is dining with the Netherlands Consul General, Mr. Winkleman to-night. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is also dining with Mr. Winkleman.

BR. SERVICE FAMILIES

No U. K. To India Passages At Govt. Expense

NEW DELHI, April 5, (A.P.I.): From May 1, 1947. onwards, British service families will not be moved at Government expense from the U. K. to India according to a decision reached between His Majesty's Government and the Government of India, says a Press Note.

The decision is the natural outcome of the recent announcement of His Majesty's Government envisaging a withdrawal of British forces from India during 1948.

At the same time, it is in accordance with the normal embargo in cases where heads of families are unlikely to be overseas beyond a year.

For Administrative reasons mainly due to shortage of shipping His Majesty's Government and Government of India further discourage families of British personnel of Indian armed forces and British service families travelling to India at their own expense.

Home Minister's Warning To Mischief Mongers

Govt. Won't Tolerate Any Attempts To Incite Innocent Persons To Violence

[illegible], April 5 (API): Democracy does not mean freedom for everybody to do whatever he likes. For establishing real democracy on sound foundations the evil and greedy elements must be curbed, if necessary even with violence. If I can maintain peace throughout the Province by using violence against some persons, I will be the first man to do it," observed the Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, addressing a public meeting at Erandaol on Saturday.

After explaining the difficulties arising out of the scarcity of food and cloth and th measures taken by the Government to ameliorate the condition of the mass the Minister said: "This is the legacy left behind by foreign rule. We are trying our best to bring happiness and relief to our people but we cannot change the circumstances in a day. To bring about speedy changes, you will have to co-operate with the Government. All of us should work in co-operation. Then only shall we be able to solve our problems of food and cloth.

Referring to the movements of some parties to acquire power by violence, the Minister gave warning that the present Government would not tolerate such attempts "The Legislature recently passed the Public Safety Bill, and if anybody tries to incite innocent persons to violence, then the Government will stop such activities in the interest of the people. He also addressed another public meeting at Parala on his way to Amalner.

Ahmedabad Millowners' Association

AHMEDABAD, April 5, (A. P. I.): The following office-bearers were elected at the annual general meeting of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association for the year 1947-48.

President, Mr. Ratilal Nathalal.

Vice-President, Mr. Ramanlal Lallubhai.

Members of the Managing Committee: Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Shantilal Mangaldas, Amratlal Hargovandas, Madanmohan Mangaldas, Gautam Sarabhai, Navnitlal Sakarlal Nanddas Haridas, Jayantilal Amratlal, Vadilal Lallubhai. and Gridharlal Mahotta.

UNOFFICIAL MAJORITY FOR KENYA COUNCIL

Governor's Plan To Increase African Membership From Two To Four

NAOROBI KENYA, April 5 (Reuter): A plan for an unofficial majority in Kenya's Legislative Council which will increase African membership from two to four, is outlined in a despatch from the Governor of Kenya, Major-General Sir Phillip Mitchell to the Colonial Secretary. Mr. Arthur Creech Jones.

Under the proposal, there would be 22 unofficial members of the new Legislature for the Colony—five Indians, two Arabs, 11 Europeans as well as four Africans, while official members would number 15.

Major-General Mitchell's proposals also provide for a Speaker to act as President of the Legislature, instead of the Governor.

32-PAGE BOOKLET
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Testing Public Opinion In U.S.

THE STORY BEHIND THE POLLS

By Selma Koplin

In a small town in the United States, a housewife answered her doorbell to find on her front porch a young woman she had never seen before.

"Good morning", said the caller. "May I ask you a few questions? I'm conducting a public opinion poll."

Although she had never been interviewed for such a purpose before, the housewife was not surprised. For opinion polls have, in recent years, become a widely used method of testing public attitudes on a variety of questions. These polls are not "votes" in any official sense; no public issues are determined by them. They are simply a method of finding out what people are thinking on subjects of concern to sociologists, merchants, journalists and public officials.

The interviewer read from a questionnaire as the housewife listened attentively: "Up to now, do you think the United Nations Organization has done a good job, a fair job or a poor job?"

While the housewife was pondering her reply, the same question was being put to men and other women by interviewers throughout the United States. When the poll was complete, 70 per cent of the 2,500 people interviewed had rated the United Nations' performance as at least "fair" or better. On the basis of these replies, the opinion research organization conducting the poll was able to conclude, with the assurance of being mathematically accurate within three per cent, that seven out of every ten of the approximately 85,000,000 Americans over 21 thought the United Nations was doing a good or fair job.

A multitude of opinion surveys are conducted in America every year by independent research companies, universities, publications and, to a limited extent, the Government to measure the public mind on subjects ranging from radio programmes to foreign policy.

To assure a representative sample, polling organizations apportion interviews either among the nine census regions or the 48 states of the United States, according to the population of each. When all the interviewers throughout the country have completed their quotas on a particular survey, the cross-section they have polled contains the correct proportion of people from each section of the country, from various sized cities, towns and rural areas, from industrial and farming communities. It includes the true ratio of women to men, young to old, rich to poor.

Because selecting people to poll at random permits the mathematical laws of probability to operate, the cross-section also includes the proper percentages of professional, white-collar, manual and farm workers; of the various religious and political groups; of the various educational levels.

Polls On United Nations

During the past year, polls have frequently been conducted on questions related to the United Nations Organization because this subject meets three of the main criteria for a survey topic: it is important, newsworthy and of great general interest. Statesmen, journalists and the public itself are interested in public confidence in the ability of the United Nations to keep peace. According to a poll published in 1946, 73 per cent of the American people think the United Nations has a fair or better chance of preventing wars between big nations and 79 per cent think it can prevent wars between small nations.

Opinion research cannot only measure public opinion on a subject at any given moment but, by repeating the same or similar questions over a period of time, can also chart changes in public sentiment.

In October 1937 only 26 per cent of a population sample answered "yes" to, "Would you like to see the United States join the League of Nations?" By May 1941, 37 per cent wanted "to see the United States join a league of nations" after the war. After the United States became an active belligerent, public opinion climbed sharply in favour of [illegible] in an international organization. By June 1942 the same question asked the year before received a 60 per cent affirmative. By the beginning of 1944, 72 per cent wanted the United States to join a council of nations.

When the public was asked in the spring of 1945 what it would particularly likely to see President Truman do in the next four years, it listed first: help create a world organization for peace. The extent to which the American people have abandoned their former isolationist thinking is also revealed in a 1946 poll which shows three-quarters of the public convinced that the United States is more prosperous when other countries are prosperous too.

In addition to investigating opinion, research companies also use polls to ascertain facts. Recent surveys, for example, showed that rising living costs and the housing shortage are two of the most pressing post-war problems facing Americans. One poll yielded an estimate that nine million of America's approximately 40 million families are living in inadequate quarters, are doubled up with relatives or friends or are otherwise affected by the housing shortage.

Gauging Public Health Knowledge

Factual polls have proved useful in gauging public knowledge on health questions. Polls were conducted in 1940 and 1945 to find out how much is known about cancer. The latest survey indicated a marked increase in knowledge in the five-year period. Sixty-two per cent now know cancer is curable if caught in time, 59 per cent know it is not contagious and 43 per cent believe they can identify

Although opinion polls have no official status in relation to elections or legislation, the United States Government has found them a useful aid to public administration. In 1936 the Department of Agriculture began using opinion techniques to evaluate various farm programmes.

A public opinion survey ordinarily includes about a dozen questions assembled in such a way that their order will not prejudice answers. Questionnaires are drawn up by experts and pre-tested on the public before they are used in a survey.

Originally public opinion polls used simple "yes" and "no" questions and many still use that type. But as polls started to examine issues too complicated to be held down to two alternatives, they introduced multiple choice questions. A series of alternatives that attempt to cover all the current ideas on the issue are presented with the question "Which comes nearest your opinion?" More and more, polls are using "open" questions which present no alternatives or ideas. For example, a survey on commercial radio broadcasting asked, "In what ways do you think radio news can be improved?" "Why do you think so?" is sometimes asked after a two-alternative question.

When questionnaires are ready to be used in the field they are mailed to the interviewers who fill them out as they speak to each respondent. Interviewers are usually housewives, teachers or college students, men or women, who do their polling on a part-time basis and are paid an hourly or daily rate or by the interview. Their quotas range from ten to fifty interviews and they are ordinarily given a week or so to fill them.

Interviewers mail back the completed questionnaires to the poll's headquarters where results are tabulated mechanically. A card is punched for each questionnaire. Every question has a special number which corresponds to a column on the card. Every possible answer to each question has a "code" number or letter. "No opinion" and "don't know" answers are always recorded as measures of lack of interest, indecision or ignorance. The "factual data" about each respondent —age, sex, economic level, etc.—are also punched on the cards.

The answers are finally counted when the punched cards are fed into tabulating machines. These machines not only show, in an instant, how the population sample answered each question but can cross-tabulate to disclose responses of certain economic, occupational or educational groups, answers of men and women, of different age groups, differences in opinion among people from the various sections of the country, from big cities and small towns.

Market Research

Findings of a well-known series of polls are published regularly in 'Fortune', a monthly magazine. These polls are conducted by Elmo Roper who also carries on market research. The latter type of surveys are conducted on behalf of manufacturers and businessmen to find out what the public likes and dislikes about certain products, how products can be improvedfi. how sales can be increased. In market research surveys, interviewers frequently leave a sample of the product being tested and then call back in a few days to find out what the respondent liked and disliked about it and why.

There are at least 74 independent market research agencies throughout America, some of which also conduct opinion polls. In addition to national polls there are also some state and city-wide opinion surveys, frequently sponsored by a newspaper in the area. An organization to test and evaluate polling techniques, the Office of Public Opinion Research, is supported by Princeton University.

Despite mathematical tables and accurate election forecasts there is some controversy over just how reliable, accurate and scientific public opinion research really is. Opinion measurement, as it is practiced today, is a comparatively new technique. For many years magazines and newspapers held unofficial polls which did not use the techniques of modern surveys. The old polls usualy sent reporters out to quiz as many people as they could find or mailed ballots to as large a list of people as they could compile.

Researchers today consider mail ballots bad practice because only comparatively well educated people are likely to respond; it is known today also that the mere size of a sample does not make it representative. Statistically correct cross-sections and pretested questions, originally developed in market research, were not regularly used in public opinion polls until 1935.

A number of statisticians, political scientists, economists, psychologists, historians, sociologists and public opinion research specialists were polled a few years ago on the value of polls. The majority agreed that the methods of opinion measurement are scientific. Those who disagreed maintained that questions are still not always framed so that they will elicit a true answer.

Central Administrative Agency For Germany

Big Four Agree On Principle: Vishinsky—Murphy Tussle At Moscow Meeting

MOSCOW, April 5, (U.P.A.): The Big Four agreed today for the first time on the principle of the earliest possible establishment of central administrative agency for Germany, but failed to iron out any of the important details of that first step toward economic unity.

BITTER EXCHANGES

The agreement came at a quiet Big Four meeting which followed the Co-ordinating Committee session which was highlighted by an angry and bitter exchange between Andrei Vishinsky and United States Ambassador Robert Murphy.

Vishinsky, losing his temper, angrily accused Murphy of distorting the Soviet position on the division of power between the Central and State Governments of Germany.

Participants of the meeting reported that Vishinsky was "purple with rage", but added that eventually he calmed down and apologized to Murphy.

Saturday's Council meeting was presided over by Secretary of State Marshall, and began by a paragraph be paragraph consideration of its co-ordinating Committee's report on Germany's future provisional Government.

After agreeing to set up as soon as possible the central agencies in such fields as transport, communications, finance, industry, food, and agriculture, the Council decided to send the whole question back for further study when it became impossible to agree on some of the functions and powers of those agencies.

STUMBLING BLOCK

The principal stumbling block was the Soviet insistance that the four Military Commanders retained their veto over these agencies—a system by which the British and Americans contend would make the central agencies useless.

The Anglo-American plan would strip the zonal commanders of all authority except that over occupation forces security.

The Ministers did agree that three months after the establishment of the agencies, a German Advisory Council should be created which eventually would become the provisional government of Germany. Disagreement followed, however, on the composition of that council. The Soviets still were holding out that it should be composed not only of the representatives of the State legislatures, but also the representatives of political parties, trade unions, and other democratic organizations.

FRENCH COMPROMISE

Bevin and Marshall finally accepted the French compromise whereunder the Council would be composed of three representatives of each State legislature, but that it would be required to "consult" the political parties and trade unions. Marshall then agreed that such consultations should be provided for Molotov's "anti-Nazi organizations", but Molotov did not change his position.

The meeting adjourned at 7-30 p.m. without completing study of the report. It will resume this work on Monday and no mention was made today of adding other items to Monday's agenda.

Kher's Advice To Warlis

"Learn To Be Good And Peaceful Citizens"

DAHANU, April 5 (API): "I am glad to see that you have given up your destructive activities. I am sure that your progress hereafter will be steady and quick", said Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, addressing a conference attended by about a 2,000 Warlis at Mahalaxmi, in Dahanu Taluk, this afternoon.

Referring to the advice given by an old Warli who had addressed the Conference before the Premier, Mr. Kher said that in asking his brethren not to rob, drink, destroy or fight with anybody, he had unconsciously given expression in a nutshell to the essence of all religions.

Making an impassioned appeal to the Warlis to raise themselves in every respect, Mr. Kher said: "Learn to be good and peaceful citizens first, and then fight for your legitimate rights. This is your own Government, and it is sworn to protect and safeguard all your rights."

The Premier, accompanied by Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Backward Classes, Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture, Mr. G. D. W. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, and Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, Parliamentary Secretary, arrived at Dahanu Road this morning and proceeded to Mahalaxmi, which is noted for an annual fair which is being held this year after a lapse of five years

Afghan Delegates To Asian Conference Meet Jinnah

NEW DELHI, April 5 (API): Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan and Mr. Sardar Mohammad Sarwar Afghan delegates to the Asian Relations Conference met Mr. Jinnah this afternoon.

Grady Proud Of His Appointment

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5, (APA): Henry F. Grady, whose nomination as American Ambassador to India was announced earlier, said yesterday "I am proud that the President has selected men as the first American Ambassador to India."

He added: "In this year when India will be working out and perfecting the mechanism on which her political autonomy will be based she will have the full sympathy moral support of the American people.

"The President has keen interest in India's national aspirations and a deep faith in her ability to build a great future.

"I fully share the President's sentiments.

"I have been in India twice since 1941 on vital war missions and while in that country made many friends. It will be a pleasure to renew these friendships."

ASAF ALI WELCOMES GRADY'S APPOINTMENT

WASHINGTON, April 5, (APA): The Indian Ambassador, Asaf Ali, yesterday described the nomination of Mr. Henry F. Grady as first American Ambassador to India as a "very good one."

After calling on Dean Acheson, U. S. Acting Secretary of State, Asaf Ali told correspondents he was "glad that one who knows India well" would represent the United States in his country.

He added that the Indian mission to Washington would probably be expanded.

SJHARIAR CONFERS WITH GANDHIJI

NEW DELHI, April 5 (A.P.I.): Dr. Sutan Sjhariar, Indonesian Premier, had a thirty-minute interview with Mahatma Gandhi at noon to-day at Bhangi Colony. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan were present.

STORM IN FRANCE CAUSES HEAVY DAMAGE

PARIS, April 5. (Reuter): Ten members of the crew were lost when a huge wave hit a French vessel described as 'Rosier Fleuri' during yesterday's storm on the Britanny coast.

The storm wrecked other ships and caused much damage on the western and nortnern French beaches.

A pilot of a Channel Aero Club glider was drowned at Cherbourg, when the glider was swept into the sea while attempting to make a world record flight.

Several ships were grounded on the beaches of the Noirmoutier island, the damage being estimated at several million francs.

On the island of Yeu, about 30 miles south of Noirmoutier, where ex-Marshall Petain, the former Chief of State, is imprisoned, the storm raged with particular violence.

A rescue ship has left Moalain, about 40 miles north-east of Brest, following distress signals from a ship which said that her rudder was broken. So far the crew of the ship had not been picked up.

A naval pinnace foundered near Concarneau, but the crew were rescued. Three other ships which left concarneau are reported to be in difficulties.

LATEST IN ELECTION PROMISES

MONTREAL, CANADA, April 5, (A.P.A.): Onil Gingras, who says "someday they will not laugh." plans to ask the Canadian Government to build a huge atom bomb shelter in Montreal if he is elected by Montrealcartier voters as their member of parliament.

In anticipation of the day when "I walk up parliament hill," said Gingras, he plans to insert advertisements in Montreal newspapers "offering tenders to the public for hot dog (Frankfurter) sausage) stands, drug and souvenir stores and hospitals" to be built inside the shelter. This, he said, would now be a great tourist attraction and would accelerate business until the bombs begin to fall

"They laugh at men now about this plan of mine, but someday they will not laugh," said the 52-year-old independent candidate in the March 31 by election. He declared he was certain there will be an atomic war and said rich and poor alike must be ready for it.

BARDOLOI WARNS LEAGUE AGITATORS

"C. D." Movement Cannot Stop Eviction Policy Of Assam Govt.

SHILLONG, April 4, (API).

"The Government have decided to hold firm to their determination and do not propose to submit to threat and they have adequate grounds for this legitimate attitude," says Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, the Assam Premier, in the course of a statement dealing with the eviction policy of the Assam Government and the civil disobedience movement proposed to be launched by the Muslim League against that policy.

The Muslim League ought to know particularly that whenever they have tried to carry on such a movement, however non-violent they profess to be it has resulted in disturbances associated with various lawlessness and crime and that any Government worth the name must resist it with all forces at their disposal.

If the grounds on which this civil disobedience resolution is based were to be examined it would be found that most of them cannot be considered as anything else but mere pleas for premeditated action. If civil disobedience for failure of Government to stop corruption nepotism etc., was a good reason, the first provinces where they would have been started should have been the province where the Muslim League exercise the powers of Government

Criticism regarding curtailment of civil liberty by this Government is easily answered by the immunity which the Muslim League leaders of India and Bengal are yet enjoying inspite of their open propaganda to overthrow this Government with all manners of abuses and vilifications.

EVICTION POLICY

"Their plea regarding the eviction policy of Government and argument as usual hold no ground whatsoever. This Government is carrying on the policy of the last Government headed by Maulvi Mohammad Saadulla in spirit as well as in letter and the method adopted by this Government have been surely humane and democratic in execution

Eviction from the grazing reserves is a matter of an agreed settlement.

But before continuing actual eviction which was started by the last Government the Revenue Minister Mr. Bishnuram Medhi held out that if the process of eviction were allowed to be carried on peacefully, the Government could take immediate steps for the removal of protected encroachers to areas in consultation with the Muslim League leaders. Although no response was forthcoming from the Muslim League quarters this policy was strictly followed.

LEAGUERS CONSULTED.

Along with the clearance of reserves, lands were allotted for settlement to protected immigrants that is, to those who came before 1938 and otherwise fell under categories defined in the agreement and on most of the occasions the Muslim League M.L.A.'s were actually taken to places by the local authorities where lands were proposed to be given.

The Government had nearly succeeded in clearing most of the reserves which would affect only about 3,000 families of which about 700 families are protected immigrants. A whole reserve of 15.000 bighas in Barpeta sub-division, some big area in Gauhati and about 1,000 bighas in Mangaldai sub-division have already been thrown open to receive them."

GOVT. WILL GO AHEAD.

The Government would continue to pursue this just and benevolent policy for the interests of these immigrants whether the Muslim League cooperated or adopted a hostile attitude which they all along are doing.

PAKISTAN PLAN?

"The Government cannot be shorn of responsibility of acting on the agreement arrived at between all parties.

But it should be made abundantly clear to the world that if this civil disobedience movement contemplated by the Assam Muslim League is not a plea for carrying the policy of bringing Assam into Pakistan Zone under an all India plan a view which in the context of the present political situation in the country cannot be said to be altogether unjustified, they cannot but help the Government in carrying on this benevolent policy.

It should also be made clear that if Government have decided to hold firm to their determination and do not propose to submit to threat, they have adequate grounds for this legitimate attitude."

ROME POLICE CLASH WITH UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATORS

ROME, April 4, (Reuter): Four policemen and seven civilians were seriously wounded when shots were fired during a demonstration by unemployed persons in the town of Squizzano near Lecce yesterday.

The rioters took the Mayor from his home and forced him to convene a committee to investigate the unemployment situation

The local police clashed with the crowd and shooting occurred.

Order was established after the police had been reinforced, but the situation last night was reported to be not yet under control.

Socialist Under-Trial Prisoner Dies In Jullundhur

JULLUNDHUR, April 4, (API): Mr. Dharam Pal Office Secretary of the Local Socialist Party and an under - trial prisoner died in jail yesterday. The funeral procession which was allowed by the authorities was attended by large number of Hindus who suspended business for the day as a mark of respect for the deceased.

SCIENCE DEVELOPS NEW INSECTICIDES TO FIGHT DISEASE

As guardians of the public health, insecticides have been a boon to mankind. Prior to the discovery of insecticides, insects — as carriers of typhoid, malaria, dysentery and other dread diseases — inflicted an appalling death toll on the human race.

Science has now developed insecticides that are deadly to flies, mosquitoes, bugs and other dangerous disease-bearing insects. The latest of these scientific developments — DDT — is a complete departure from the earlier method of killing insects by the constant use of sprays and powders. Indeed, insect eradication formerly depended on the frequent use of these insecticides.

Unlike the old insect sprays and powders, DDT is an insecticide whose killing power persists long after it has been applied. One of its most efficient methods of application is to spray a 5% DDT oil solution on walls, ceilings, screens and other surfaces. After DDT is sprayed, the oil evaporates, leaving a deadly film of DDT on the surface. When insects touch this film, they become gradually paraiyzed and eventually die. In contrast to other insecticides, it is characteristic of DDT that the surfaces sprayed with a 5% DDT oil solution remain deadly to insects for weeks and even months after spraying. DDT, while long lasting in its effect, is slow in action and possesses no great knock-down qualities.

When a fast acting insecticide is desired, pyrethrum sprays are superior. Pyrethrum is obtained from a daisy-like plant that grows in Kenya. Unlike DDT, pyrethrum sprays result in rapid knock-down. Insects passing through a pyrethrum spray become immediately paralyzed, drop to the ground and soon die. It should be remembered however, that pyrethrum insecticides have no residual value. Through skillful blending of synthetic compounds with pyrethrum, knock-down insecticides have now been produced which are far superior to the pre-war type of pyrethrum spray.

It follows that DDT insecticides sprayed on surfaces are indicated for long lasting effect; and pyrethrum insecticides sprayed into the air for quick knock-down. Entomologists urge the use of these two insecticides in combination in order to attain the complete eradication of insects in the home.

End insect menace with these 2 insect killers!
MADE IN U.S.A.
FLIT
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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. Maitra

"SPORTING TIMES" PLAYS THE GAME. A. C. PEREIRA'S ANNOYANCE. AN IMAGINARY PARTY PLEAD GUILTY. CONFUSION OF THOUGHT. DO THEY REPRESENT ANY RELIGION? B.P.H.A.'S PROGRESS. AGA KHAN'S DRAWBACK. SOCCER TEAM FOR ENGLAND. A WISE DECISION.

In a recent issue of the "Sporting Times", my old friend, A. C. Pereira, levelled some charges against me, to which I sent a reply to its Editor on 17th ultimo. But, to my surprise, my letter has not found any space in that sporting journal up to now. So I am reproducing it here and invite the readers to judge the questions on their merit.

"My attention has been drawn to the Weekly Sport Review in your paper of the 7th instant by A. C. Pereira. He has accused me of being very flippant with facts. Ordinarily I laugh when anybody tries to pull my leg. I would have treated the fulmination of my old friend, Andrew, with the same degree of amusement. But when he raises some vital issues of principle which I hold dear, I feel that an explanation is seriously called for. I hope therefore you would permit me to answer the charges A. C. has levelled against me.

A. C. PEREIRA'S ANNOYANCE

I know that Andrew is a wholehogger for the communal Pentangular. He does not like anybody criticising the religious colour or complexion of the competing teams. Nor does he appreciate the efforts to kill such a competition. I am therefore a "persona non-grata" with him in this respect for raising the standard of revolt against this dangerous and harmful carnival. A. C. is terribly annoyed with me for "my enthusiasm for keeping up a running fire of comment on communalism in sport." Well, I am not prepared to keep quiet in this matter even to please my old friend Andrew.

AN IMAGINARY PARTY

"I did not know that I had thrown a party to my journalist friends last December" when the death-knell of the Pentangular Cricket Tournament was rung by the Board of Control. "If I am given the credit for doing it—without actually entertaining my friends—I would not disown it! I would only hope that my friends would pardon me for the omission."

PLEAD GUILTY

I am not at all ashamed—rather I am proud—of the fact that I am "an ardent Congressman through and through, as A. C. puts it. As a matter of fact I happen to be President of a District Congress Committee in this city. A. C. impugns me for "blowing hot and cold at the same time." This is his charge against me:—

"Presumably, because he is not on the Board of Directors of the Bombay Cricket Association he has thought it fit to decry the Pentangular, but when I questioned him with my temper frayed why he, as the Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, did not resign from the Council or did not raise his finger of scorn at communalism in hockey—his Council invited the Lusitanians and the Anglo-Indian XI to compete in their tournaments—he buried his eyes in his hands."

CONFUSION OF THOUGHT

Here is a confusion of thought on the part of A. C. He should know that my greatest objection against the Pentangular is the religious basis of the competing teams. That they are selected as Hindus, Muslims, Parsis (Zorastrians), Europeans (white Christians) and the Rest (black Christians) which is fundamentally wrong.

Personally I do not care a bit how a team is composed, provided its name does not imply a religion, nor is it insisted that the players should follow a particular faith. In the case of the Europeans and the Rest, religion and colour would not have been mixed were it not for the fact that the former willingly included. White Australians like Frank Tarrant and E. Bromley in their team, but refused to entertain a black West Indian, like Leery Constantine. wither their august fold!

DO THEY REPRESENT ANY RELIGION?

I am open to conviction that the terms Lusitanians and Anglo-Indians mean religious communities or their names indicate some religions. As far as I am aware they do not. So long as they do not make a fetish of their religious affiliations or parade them on the sporting field, I see no objection to their playing as a team. It is immaterial whether such teams are composed wholly of a particular religious community. So, for me, to hide my head in shame is a phantasy born in the imagination of my friend, Periera.

B.P.H.A.'S PROGRESS

I am rather surprised to hear from A. C. that he has not seen any changes in the administration of the B.P.H.A. during the last two years. Probably he is not allured by its big financial progress. I may however assure my friend that the position of Vice-President would not keep me in the B.P.H.A a minute, if I find that I cannot serve the game through it as best as I can. Perhaps I may go out of it sooner than he imagines. But that has nothing to do with this controversy.

AGA KHAN'S DRAWBACK

As for the Aga Khan Tournament, I am sorry that A. C. took my joke rather seriously. There is no attempt on the part of the B.P.H.A., as far as I am aware, to kill the Blue Riband of Western India Hockey What I meant was that the B.P.H.A. has to make as much money out of the game as possible so that it could contribute its fullest quota for its development, Which is its primary object.

The profits of the Aga Khan Cup, I pointed out to him do not go back to the game, but to "some charities." A.C. must remember that charity begins at home.

The game needs money very badly. Next year, India has to send a team to England to defend her title in the world hockey championship. How are you going to meet the heavy expenses if our gate-receipts are drained away in this manner? I would not like to go a begging for this purpose. So, the profits of the Aga Kan. I suggest, should return to the game. Otherwise, what other methods are there to meet our needs?

SOCCER TEAM FOR ENGLAND

Football-lovers must be highly pleased to hear that the A.I.F.F. has decided to send a team to England next year to participate in the international tournament—provided of course funds permit. Were it not for the present unsettled condition in the country, it would be an easy matter to raise the sum of money required for this purpose. But unfortunately, the biggest centre of football in India—Calcutta—is completely paralysed. All the tournaments have been stopped. And there is no knowing when it will be possible for it to resume its activities. Without adequate support from that quarter, I am afraid it will be impossible to undertake the venture. Let us fervently hope that the present depressing atmosphere will give place to bright sunshine—politically and communally—before long, and make it possible for sport to take its proper place in the life of the nation.

All the same, it is a wise decision on the part of the A.I.F.F. Unless and until we send our teams abroad, it will not be possible for our players to fight the leading countries of the world on equal terms. Not only must they have the experience of the conditions of play in different countries, but gain knowledge by playing with them. It is also by measuring our strength with others, we would know our present position, and that would impel us to strive harder to attain the highest rank.

It must be freely recognised that our players have attained a high standard of perfection in the matter of ball control and positional play. Where they fail is in tactics. For this they need training and experience. So, the tour, if it materialises will be a great boon to Indian football.

Is It True?

That the officers of the A.I.F.F. thought it wiser to stick to their positions for another year as they were afraid that better men were not available in the country to replace them?

That Moin-ul-Huq is willing to remain its President as long as the members are prepared to tolerate his presence in the chair?

That Dutt-Roy has no objection to carry on the duties of its Secretary till eternity—provided he is allowed to shine in glorious inactivity?

That Ramaswamy Aiyar may be persuaded to shoulder the burden of its Treasury till Doomsday, unless the Treasury meets its doom earlier?

That supporters of booted football are chagrined at the audacity of the A.I.F.F. to send an all-India team to England before making booted play compulsory in India?

That they would rather import a British coach on the fabulous salary of Rs. 18,000 a year to teach our boys the rudiments of booted play than allow them to learn by experience on British soil?

That the failure of our players may be attributed to bare-footed play, although all of them may play in boots?

That our cricketers may be affected by the extreme cold and rain, but it is a crime for footballers to complain of them?

That bare-footed football may be banned in India by our arm-chair critics who may volunteer to provide boots to our teeming millions free of charge?

That vitamin tablets may also be supplied free of cost, so that our half-starved players may fight the beef-and-brawn of Europe on equal terms?

That the selectors of the A.I.F.F. may outdo their counterpart of the I.H.F. by choosing their men without seeing them in action at all?

That this may become the fashion in India as idle self-seekers are packing all the sporting committees everywhere?

That the B.P.O.A. has arranged an Indo-Ceylon meet at the Stadium, this month with a view to ensure 'Dhoots' managership of the Olympic team next year?

That the cost of the meet amounting to Rs. 8,000 is expected to be met by the gates—otherwise, "Sports Herald" may make up the deficit by a generous contribution?

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Let us talk it over—

More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of.'

Such pious sentiments might have been easy of conviction in the days of plenty and prosperity when Tennyson wrote his Morte d'Arthur. But in these days, so highly characterised by loss of Faith, whether in God's good mercy or peoples' government, not a thing is done without might of the fist or of numbers. It is really time we didn't use this merely as a slogan to write on placards and shout in processions and meetings.

Only a few days back my good neighbour shouted for me across her compound wall. It was rather an early hour of the morning for exchanging some homely tit-bits. So I rushed to the window with an anxious heart. She inquired of me if we were getting the usual supply of fresh water from the tap. But when I learnt that fresh water had dried up in her flat, I darted to the bathroom to make myself certain. Lo! as I opened the tap, it gave out a hiss and gurgling sound, there was no more water. The same story was repeated next day and the day after.

So, when I approached the lady staying on the floor below us, I found her vying with my tale of water-scarcity hardships. I therefore asked her whether she had complained to the landlord, on which quick came her wailing reply: "What's the use of telling these landlords? They never attend to a thing! Did they take any measures to repair the leaking tap in the neighbour's flat?"

*

Now, what can you possibly do with such grousy, grumbling people? The best thing was to inform the municipal authorities. The landlord would have been taught a lesson for allowing water to be wasted due to sheer negligence of his responsibilities as a landlord. Besides, taking the worst view of the situation, as the tardy working of the municipality sometimes obliges us to do, no further loss would have been incurred by the tenant. At the most, it would have meant wasting one and half anna on postage-stamps. But in return he would have had the satisfaction of abusing the landlord and advising the authorities in no uncertain terms on their duties to the public!

But apart from all that, this attitude is bad for the general morale. If no one complains and kicks up a row, which matters most, there'll be no redress of our sufferings, much less any improvement in our civic or social life. Isn't it imperative to shed this lassitude, if not for yourself, at least in the interest of the people at large?

*

Yes, we Indians are a fore-bearing, long-suffering people (and that's why we are so backward as a nation.) However, there are no such redeeming features about the point in instance. This our habit of 'grumble and do nothing' is responsible for many of our ills. It is the same inaction everywhere in matters of milk ration, water, transport and so on. We blame our stars—as if those heavenly bodies are likely to bother themselves with things earthly.

What could be the reason for this incurable lassitude? Perhaps it's the feeling that the Government is something different from the people. It has been so far more than a century but now things have changed and we have got to realise that the Government is ultimately you and me. It gains power through our votes and is run on our money. We are woefully unconscious of this fundamental fact and that's why we allow things to go on undisturbed. This has got to change. It's no use saying we have no say in the reconstruction of our life. If we want to be active partners, we must begin by building up public opinion first.

—*Leela.*

Housewife Of Future Won't Have To Wash Dishes, Dust Or Sew—Electronics Will Do The Job.

By Prof. A. M. Low

President of the British Institute of Engineering Technology, and one of Britain's most famous scientists and inventors.

LONDON,—Thanks to scientific research, the housewife of the future will have millions of servants. They will be electrons, tiny fragments of atoms of which it takes billions to make an ounce.

Electrons already serve the housewife in many ways for it is—so to speak—by electrons "nudging" each other that electric currents are conveyed. But except in the radio set, the electrons working in the home today are not "free" but confined to wires. It is when they are set free in a vacuum that electrons are able to carry out a hundred tasks in the home with a minimum of supervision.

No Broom! No Chores!

A unique idea now being investigated by British scientists is the abolition of sweeping and dusting. This will be done continuously, day and night, so that no dust ever settles.

The principle involved is simple. Most people know that in electricity, opposite attract and likes repel All dust particles carry an electric charge. Therefore, you have simply to install a "collector" with a similar charge to attract to it all the dust particles floating in the air as they circle past, carried on the normal convictions currents in a room.

The "precipitating" device can be placed quite unobstrusively in the ceiling or another convenient spot, and the electrons will see to it that it continually collects the dust. All the housewife will have to do is periodically empty the container of the dust that has been collected.

Electrons can be used for heating in three different ways. There is the kind of heating they produce by jotling the molecules in a wire—such as the filament in an electric lamp. They can also heat by induction. and by high-frequency radiation.

Heating The Blood

It is this last which is going to be so useful in the home of the future, with a suitable heater installed. it will be possible to dress in perfect comfort on a very cold day with the windows wide open. The air will not be heated, but the warmth will be generated in the body by high-frequency radiation.

The same principle will be used for cooking. There will be no flames, no hot wires in the electronic cooker—but the necessary heat will be generated inside the food placed in the oven. Experiments have shown that a joint and two vegetables can be cooked by this method in less than five minutes, and it will be possible to keep food hot for hours without "drying up." Both the electronic dust collector and the electronic oven are already being used in industry.

Electronic heating makes it possible to sew together not only pieces of cloth, but cloth to rubber or wood, metal to rubber, and so son. The "cotton" is a plastic that binds the two materials together with great strength, and the "stitches" are so close together that, for all practical purposes, they are continous

The home of the future may well have an electronic sewing machine so that needle and thread would become almost obsolete. This welding of non-metalic materials will obviously open up new possibilities in dress designing and making.

One of the forms in which the electron will be extensively used is the photoelectric cell. In this device, instead of light being produced by the excitement of electrons in a wire electrons are excited by light falling on the wire and a small electric current is generated.

Eyes In The Dark

A beam of light across the front path focussed on a photoelectric cell would control a circuit unlocking and opening the door. As you walked down the path on a dark night, the light in the hall could be switched on and the door opened to welcome you. In the garage, a photo-electric cell could open the gates in response to the flashing of your headlamps.

In the kitchen, a photoelectric installation could measure the colour of a cake that was cooking, and switch off the oven automatically when it had browned to the required degree. A "fence" of invisible light could protect your sleeping child, warning you instantly if, in another room, he moved. In every room, the lights would be skitched on automatically as you approached and the doors opened, so that if you were carrying a tray you would not have to put it down.

There are many other ways in which electrons could serve the house of the future. They would make an impossible and invisible barrier to flies and insects over every window. Producing ultra-violet light over your kitchen table, they would instantly show whether there was any doubt about the food you were preparing being fresh.

They could even be harnessed to wash the dishes without water.

When we come to apply all the knowledge of electronics gained in the last few years, we may find the effect of harnessing the electron as far reaching as was the effect of harnessing steam more than 150 years ago.

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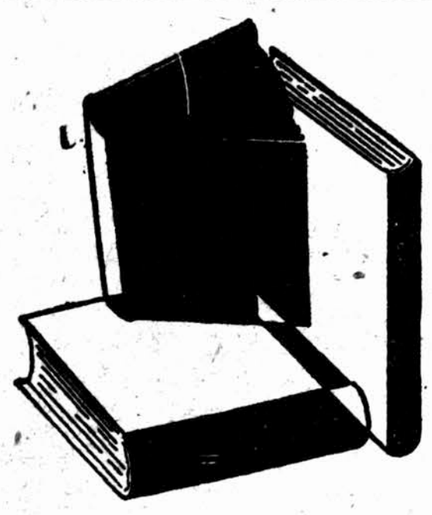
COOKING BY RADIO

One of the many fascinating exhibits at the Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia is the ultra-modern type of oven known as the High-Frequency Dielectric Pre-Heater. Somewhat resembling a radio set, it is claimed that a meal can be cooked in five minutes without any fear of burning, by means of electrodes which raise the temperature 120 degrees centigrade in one minute, though throughout cooking the oven always remains cold! Special devices ensure that no interference is caused to radio reception.

Welcome, Begum!

We extend a hearty welcome to, BEGUM, the new women's monthly edited by Violet Alva and published by Azad Publishers, Bombay (Rs. 1|8 per copy). There is a paucity of magazines devoted to the cause of women and it is appropriate that BEGUM should make its appearance when we are standing on the threshold of freedom.

BEGUM bears an aristocratic title but there is nothing of the society journal about it. It has a fashion page all right and pictures of ladies with the latest in saris on the racecourse and elsewhere. But the editor (editress?) assures us that the journal will not merely be a mirror for pompadours but also—and above all—a champion of our poverty-ridden sisters in rags. Knowing Violet Alva, as we do, we accept her assurance and look forward to BEGUM'S progress.



The Pathway To Art

MARG, January Number, Kutub, Bombay 5, Rs. 4/8.

The second issue of this quarterly devoted to Architecture and Art maintains the high standard of production set up by the opening number. This itself is an achievement for a magazine which claims to be the only one of its type in this country. Beautifully printed on art paper and containing a number of illustrations—including two colour plates of paintings by the late Amrita Shergil and George Keyt, who held his exhibition in Bombay recently—MARG breaks new ground in publications devoted to art. Among the articles "The Continuity of India Art in Asia" obviously strikes a topical note in view of the Asian Conference held recently in India Frank Lloyd Wright, the eminent American architect, discusses "The right to be oneself" a thesis which has inspired his own life-work. Dr Helmann Goetz's article "Whither Indian Art" is thought-provoking. Art, he sums up, "is not imitation, it is creation, and creation needs freedom." While that is true, revival of our ancient arts and crafts must take precedence in any scheme of national planning—both from the artistic and industrial point of view. MARG should devote more attention to this problem than it seems to have done heretofore.

—N. J.

History Of The Congress

SIXTY YEARS OF CONGRESS: Compiled by Dr. Satyapal and Sri Prabodha Chandra: Published by Lion Press, Lahore; Pages 385; Price Rs. 15.

This work presents not merely a history of the various Congress sessions, as its title would indicate, but gives an exhaustive and vivid survey of India's grim struggle against British Imperialism from the time of the East India Company right upto the arrival of the Cabinet Mission. The value of the book lies not only in the matter and information it contains, but also in the presentation of some excellent photographs of the Congress leaders, and sketches of some of the less known martyrs who have sacrificed their blood for their country. This is possibly the only work which gives sketches of heroes like Wasudev Balwant Phadke, Ghadr Party and Bengal revolutionaries. Bhagat Singh down to Kotwal and Hemu Kalliani of the '42 struggle.

Commencing with a rapid but comprehensive survey of India's cultural heritage and historic past, the authors trace the history of British rule from its earliest settlers, the building up of the Empire leading upto a thrilling account of the War of Indian Independence of 1857. Narrating Indian politics since the revolt, the authors describe the political conditions of the country which led to the foundation of the Congress in 1887, its transitional stages through moderatism to extremist thought till it came under the sway of Gandhian philosophy

Then follows a detailed narration of the various Congress sessions, year after year. Interspersed between these descriptions are interesting chapters relating to the growth of political unrest during Partition days. Martial Law in Punjab, and the various phases of the Satyagraha Campaign in 1920 and 1930. The chapter on Indians Abroad' showing the work of Mahendra Pratap, Sohan Singh, and others in America, Germany, England etc. makes interesting reading. More thrilling is the history of the I.N.A. in Germany and in the East not to speak of the part played by Subash Bose.

The attempt to cover too large a sphere and to rush it through, has unavoidably led to a lack of order and proportion in the presentation of the chapters. Those giving early British history are too long and could well have given way to a more elaborate description of some of the historic events of latter days like the first C. D. campaign, Gandhiji's arrest and trial in 1925, the Council entry agitation, the R.T.C., and the various efforts made to promote Hindu Muslim unity, most of which have either been skipped over or touched too briefly. The absence of sufficient number of dates and of an exhaustive index, detract from the value of the book as a work of reference. Nevertheless, the book deserves to be read and possessed by every serious students of Indian politics.

R. R. P.

Indians In Natal

Natal's Indian Problem—by Mabel Palmer (Published by The Society of the Friends of Africa. Johannesburg).

This is one of the useful pamphlets on South African affairs issued by a society of cultured and broadminded men and women in Johannesburg who earnestly desire that in prejudice-ridden South Africa the non-European races must be helped to obtain a square deal. Mrs. Mabel Palmer, who has given years of study to this problem, states the Indian position in Natal in a matter of fact, academic manner. This method of writing adds poignancy to the story she unfolds. After a brief historical survey she tells us how the Gandhian passive resistance movement led to the Cape Town agreement and points out that the agreement has remained a dead letter. There has been a systematic squeezing out of Indians from honourable state service positions, continuous assaults on their trading and residential rights and an increase in the Anti-Indian policy of hatred and resentment pursued by Local Bodies which is connived at by the Union Government. The attitude of the Indians in Natal, she remarks, has been throughout conspicuously lacking in adherence to the pledged word. The Indians have countered with a second Passive Resistance movement. This small volume helps us to obtain a precise idea how sorely pressed they must have been when they were obliged to start it.

L. G. KHARE.

India's First National Budget

THE BUDGET AND AFTER, by 'Academicus', Hind Kitabs, Rs. 3.

No budget of the Government of India has produced a more violent controversy—and even partisanship than the one presented by Liaquat Ali Khan last month. It was hailed as a death-blow to capitalists, as the charter of the common man, as a Pakistan stunt, as a half-baked piece of socialism, as an ignorant man's groping in the maze of national finance and finally as an apple of discord in the Interim Government itself. With a few outstanding modifications the budget has been passed but the controversies created by it will continue for a long time to come.

Academicus—a penname which hides the identity of a well-known Bombay economist—has tried to interpret "the actual proposals" as also "its circummbient implications" in the present book. True to his (pen) name, he does it in a cool, academic manner but his sympathies obviously lie with the common man and on the lines of socialist planning. He writes in the preface: "For years all people have talked of the freedom of India..... Now that freedom is at the doorstep, is this budget a challenge to prove what this freedom means in terms of the things of daily life—economic privilege and economic bondage?" Academicus has sought to give the answer in the pages of this book. Some of its chapters were published immediately after the presentation of the budget and before it passed on the statute book. The analysis and conclusions of the author have a lasting value, however, and deserve to be studied by all those who have the economic welfare of India at heart.

—N. G. JOG.

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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Numerous letters have poured in within the last few weeks, saying that the "Children's Corner" has improved a great deal. Well, it would improve much more only if it could get a little space to expand Under the present circumstances, we cannot help sometimes giving an account of the activities of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, under the auspices of which this "Corner" is conducted. I wish this information could inspire you to join this Great Children's Brotherhood, and to establish its centres where they do not exist already.

Of course, my invitation to you to send me your contributions for publication in this "Corner" stands. You may write a story, a game, a trick, a smile, anecdote, or you may draw a small picture (in black and white), or you may have taken a snap (on glossy paper)—send any of these or whatever you will, mentioning your full name and address and age, to DADA—"GULISTAN". KHAR—BOMBAY 21, who will be only too glad to publish them if found suitable. If you require particulars of the Balkan-ji-Bari, he will be glad to send you these too.

* * *

BALKAN-JI-BARI ACTIVITIES

Tardeo North Balkan-ji-Bari was visited by Shri P. B. Chandwani, a member of the old Board of Directors of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shri Ladharam Mohandas, President, Hyderabad Sind Balkan-ji-Bari, when the latter related to children the story of Bhakta Prahalad. The Unit arranged a Parent's Day Meeting and Camp Fire recently, under the presidentship of Mr. Abid Ali Jaffarbhai who has just returned from his world tour.

Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari Unit arranged outings to the Hanging Gardens, Badalapur and the Juhu Aerodrome.

Bhuj (Cutch) Balkan-ji-Bari arranged songs, dances and garbas, as well as indoor and outdoor games.

Cawnpore Balkan-ji-Bari was visited by Raja Mahendra Pratap and other personalities. The activities of games and the Library continue to be attractive. Children had an excursion at the Ganges River recently.

* * *

DARA'S DISCOVERY

Sister Roshan has sent the following story, which our readers are bound to enjoy:—

As Daddy sat down to breakfast, he said: "The garden wants weeding very badly, and I want to sow some seeds soon."

"I suppose it is because we have had so much rain," said Mummy, as she helped Gulu and Kaiku to porridge.

Daddy nodded. "I wonder," he said, "if Gulu would do some weeding."

"Oh, I can't to-day, Daddy," said Gulu. "I want to make my dolly a new dress, and I'm going to have a dolls' tea-party this afternoon, and oh! I hate weeding."

"Very well, Gulu," said Daddy, and Gulu went very red. Then Daddy kissed them all and went off to the office.

Little Dara took his baby motor-car into the garden, and after he had pedalled up and down the path he thought of Gulu and the weeds.

"I'll weed the garden for Daddy," he said, and he got off his car and ran to the tool shed for a trowel.

But Dara didn't know how to weed, and instead of digging the weeds out with the edge of his trowel he made a big hole, which grew deeper and deeper, for although Dara was little, he was very strong. He dug and dug till he had dug a really big hole, and then he began to feel tired. So he stopped.

"That's a pretty little button," he said, as he saw a little gleaming thing at the bottom of the hole. He bent down and picked it up.

"Look what I've found, Mummy," he cried, as he ran into the house.

"What a pretty thing!" Mummy said, as she wiped away the earth. "Why, Dara, it looks like ivory. We will show it to Daddy."

Daddy took Dara's find to Mr. Wadia, a friend of his who knew all about such things.

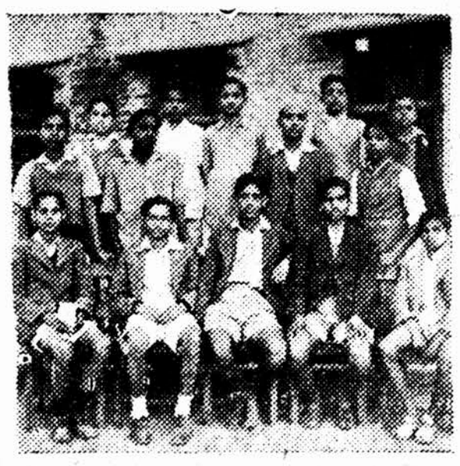
"It's a rare old ivory," said Mr. Wadia, as he looked at it through his glass. "And it is very valuable."

And though Mr. Wadia gave Daddy a big price for the ivory, Daddy was more pleased when he learned that Dara had wanted to help him.

All Good Wishes from your loving, Dada

"Gulistan" Khar-Bombay 21

Tiny Tots of the Bal Samaj Sisaman, Cawnpore.



Members of the Cawnpore Children's Association, Bal Samaj Sisaman.

Future Of Broadcasting In India—Language And News In Prominence—No Hearing Yet To Music—Wanted Committees Of Experts—Quarters For Factory Employees—Should Be Returned To India—Fate Of Hereditary Artists

An eight-year plan of the development of broadcasting was announced by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Member for Information and Broadcasting, recently at a Press Conference at New Delhi. It is suggestive of the interest which the popular Government at the Centre has begun to evince in "non-political"—cultural-subjects. Cordial welcome should be accorded to it as it underlines the conviction on the part of the Government that the radio is a vital necessity of the people in modern times.

Surface Expansion

Though the plan is conceived in the spirit of making the benefits of broadcasting accessible to a large number of the people, its success will depend upon the supply of receiving sets at a price suitable to the pockets of men of moderate means. Taken at its face value, the plan is, however, disappointing in the sense that it aims at pure and simple structural expansion of the machinery of broadcasting and leaves the content of the latter out of consideration. The values of broadcasting should be assessed in terms of what it actually provides to the listners and not merely in the terms of the increased number of receiving sets.

As regard the subject-matter of broadcasting, importance is hitherto attached to news bulletins, B.B.C. relays and overseas services. The readjustment of these items is almost a certainty; but it will be dictated by the great changes which are to take place at no distant date. So far as the news items are concerned the Government will not miss to see that the All-India Radio echoes the free and authentic "voice of India".

Language, Not Music

The linguistic policy of the radio which was the subject of a protracted and bitter controversy was the first to engage the attention of the Government. Linguistic squabbles have apparently ended with the acceptance, by the Government, of the recommendations of the Standing Advisory Committee and with the withdrawal of a cut motion in the Central Legislative Assembly. Now follows the plan for the expansion of broadcasting with references to news services and not to music or other cultural subjects.

The development of the radio as a newspaper with a vast circulation should not be the sole aim of broadcasting. The radio should, no doubt, deliver the latest news to the listners, but at the same time it should not fail to function as a medium of the dissemination of education, art and culture. In India it has, apart from its news values, gained immense popularity as a purveyor of music of any and every description. As a matter of fact it should have been, by this time, in increasing demand as a vehicle of music of the classical type.

State Department

While announcing the plan of expansion Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is reported to have made a definite statement that the Government has no intention to convert the All-India Radio into a public concern like the British Broadcasting Corporation. In that case the radio-officials seem to be in an urgent need of being appraised of the obligations of the State-controlled broadcasting to the community. They ought to be directed to discard their favourite but fallacious arguments in support of the policy pursued by them with respect to music and other cultural subjects.

It will be the height of contradiction if the All-India Radio, unequivocally declared to be a department of the State, is allowed to base its policy on the absurd "what-the-people-want" principle. Popular Ministries in some of the provinces are eager to embark upon projects of total prohibition in face of the unrelaxed demand for drink by a vast number of adicts. In the matters—artistic, cultural and educational the Government should not be less uncompromising in its attitude.

Forces Against Music

What music or poetry is conveyed by the radio to its listners when it pours out in profusion cheap varieties like garbas, bhavgeets and bhajans and film-songs? What stimulus do such items give to the propagation of the classical music? The radio-officials will readily reply that their function is to cater to the popular taste. Be it noted relevantly that the music of classical standards was much more popular in this country before the advent of the foreign rule. In this age the radio has came as a potent vehicle of music but in the case of India it has accelerated retrogression of the classical music by setting up against the same a host of rival forces—the light varieties—whose musical or poetic merits are questionable.

As a department of the State, the All-India Radio should now consistently abrogate the charter granted by itself to light singers to take the bread out of the mouths of the exponents of the different classical schools. It will be unfair, on the part of a popular Government, to neglect the living repositories of the best and highest in the classical music and to pat and pamper their unworthy rivals. One would like to know what portion of the expenditure estimated for the plan of expansion of broadcasting, the Government proposes to earmark for the purposes of rescuing the Dhruvapad and Dhama gone unheard. Perhaps it has not found musical ears anywhere inside the Government. When languages are to be placed under their guardian-angels, the special advisory committees, it is difficult to understand why music and other cultural subjects should be left under the tender care of the station-officials. The principle of association of the public with the organisation of broadcasting should be extended to all subjects besides languages. The Government should replace the existing do-nothing advisory committees attached to the various stations by new ones consisting of experts and should authorise them to exercise supervision over the programmes of music, art and literature.

Of Good Designs

Industrial housing is one of the problems which are under the consi-

"Mirror Of Motherhood"

'Madonna Litta' attributed to Leonardo da Vinci

schools and the best of the Khyal school from the danger of extinction.

Vagarie Of The Day

Advertisements, according to Sardar Patel, will not be allowed on the radio, though indirect publicity is not disallowed at present. During the season of exhibitions in a centre like Bombay, it is sometimes surprising to find a few artists being selected for the pre-views or reviews of their shows. Film songs broadcast in abundance by the radio and the photographs of film actresses appearing on the front page of its official organ "The Indian Listener" ultimately lead to the publicity of the film-industry. Again the distinction of the radio-stardom won by light singers with no difficulty stimulates pedlary in music. Polished propaganda or indirect publicity should be brought within the definition of advertisement.

The Government of India has looked upon the radio as a "newspaper" and as a "teacher of languages" and has declared its decision to constitute advisory committees for languages and rural programmes. The criticism against the music policy of the All-India Radio seems to have, so far, deration of the Government of India. Now it is learnt that the establishment of new factories will be subject to a licence, and that the construction of quarters for workmen by the employees will be one of the conditions of such a licence. The approach to the problem seems to be from the right angle.

Factory employees are the flesh and blood of industry. In one sense they are also producers. Legislation should, therefore, be undertaken to make provision of quarters for them obligatory on the industrial concerns. Such quarters should not be merely hygienic though simple, they should be beautiful in designs. The Government should see that factory employees live and also work in decent environments.

Part Of Power

The India Office in London will close down after power is transferred to this country, but no decision is known to have been arrived at as regards the disposal of the literary and artistic treasures lying in it. The Library of the India Office is said to have a collection of 20,000 manuscripts and 2,30,000 books which belong to and should come back to India.

Whatever artistic or literary treasure this country has lost during the foreign rule should not be lost to it permanently. The return of power should logically include the return of possessions. There should be a clause in the treaty making it obligatory on Britain to return to India manuscripts, books and other objects deposited in the India Office.

India should not rest satisfied with the attainment of the political freedom. The Government should appoint a commission to find out the artistic and literary treasure so far lost by her. It should from the findings of such a commission, try to trace black-marketeers in art and bring to books those who are alive among them. The Free Indian Government should start negotiations with other countries also for the return of the available treasure in their possession.

Selection Without Principle

Cultural affairs have engaged the attention of the Inter-Asian Conference. They include among others, translations of the classics of one country into all the Asian languages, preparation of documentary and educational films, comparative study of Asian cultures and the setting up of an Asian Broadcasting Station Art, though not specifically mentioned at present, will sooner or later appear on their list, and then it will necessitate exchanges of artists.

How will India select her artistes? The reply has been already given by the Entertainment Sub-Committee of the Conference. The selection does not concede, to those who are bossing the show, thorough understanding and deep appreciation of the Indian arts like dance, music and drama. It is likely to convey a false impression to some of the delegates that the race of artists who could remind them of the makers of Borobadur and other masterpieces of Indian arts is extinct in the India of to-day.

The Entertainment Sub-Committee ought to have accepted the principle of demonstrating to the distinguished guests Indian arts "at their peak in Free India"—before the advent of the foreign rule. The acceptance of such a principle by it would have led to the selection of artists only from the rank of the hereditary exponents who are born and bred in art traditions. The latter are considered to be incapable of demonstrating Indian arts to the international audience, because they do not speak English and dress in the European style and have moreover not mastered the art of propaganda

Comdr. Finn Ronne's Date With The Penguins

(Continued from Page 3)

the Second Byrd Expedition, 1933-1935.

Finn Ronne made many sledge trips into the hinterland during these two years, including the one which established and built the Advance Base, in which Admiral Byrd remained alone for five and a half months. It was on such field trips that Ronne first dreamed of his own expedition someday.

When the United States Antarctic Service Expedition (1939-41) went out, Finn Ronne was Second-in-Command at East Base on Palmer Land, the same area, directly south of South America, which he will continue to explore this time. On this expedition, Ronne was leader of the main southern sledge party, which traversed King George VI Sound for 84 days covering 1,264 miles and discovered 450 miles of new coast line. An unexpected open bay he named in honour of his father.

Even in the Antarctic the radio receivers revealed that the Second World War was well on its way. Ronne radioed to the States for a commission in the U.S. Navy. Before long, the small party, which was forced to evacuate the ice-blocked base by two hazardous airplane flights, was back in the U.S.

During the war, Commander Ronne participated in the Nanook Task Force to the Arctic regions.

THEY GATHER TO WATCH A SNAIL RACE

Continued from Page 6

are exceedingly useful as scavengers, and feed for preference on decaying matters; having between 10,000 and 20,000 teeth, they can digest it thoroughly. If they must be killed, he thinks it should be done by keeping a grass snake in the garden rather than by the artificial and sometimes painful methods often used by gardeners.

Such is the man who has made history, in these days when speed seems to threaten us with destruction, by promoting the study of the slowest and most patient thing that moves.

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

I have just finished reading a book that so annoyed Winston Churchill that he filed a defamation suit against its author and publishers. I enjoyed the book. I enjoy everything that annoys Winston Churchill, whether it is "the spectacle of a naked fakir striding the stairs of the Viceregal Palace" or Louis Adamic's DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE (Harper and Brothers, New York).

Written by an eminent sociologist and scholar, DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE (its misleading title notwithstanding) is far from being superficial or sensational journalism. The description of the "Dinner at the White House", when the author was invited by President Roosevelt to meet the British Premier, is only the starting point for a serious-minded analysis of the American foreign policy and how far it has been influenced by the anti-Soviet phobia of Churchill and other British reactionaries.

And yet it is an amusing and by no means very flattering sketch of Churchill that emerges from Adamic's first few chapters describing the dinner and the conversation between the President and the Premier. I am not surprised that Churchill did not like himself being described thus:

"Churchill looked smaller than I had imagined him, especially besides Mrs. Roosevelt. He had a round, dumpy figure with short slight arms and legs, narrow in the shoulders, mostly stomach, chest and head: no neck....he advanced into the room, a semi-scowl on his big, chubby pink-and-white face with its light blue eyes.....he moved as though he were without joints, all of a piece, solidly, unhurriedly, impervious to obstacles like a tank or a bulldozer....His large, round mug was perfectly smooth, blandly innocent—except for the eyes and mouth which were shrewd, ruthless, unscrupulous."

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"My Friend Doesn't Understand....."

One of the best bits in the book is the vivid description of these two strong men of destiny engaged in a battle of wits across the dinner table. Roosevelt, with his typically American informality and forthrightness, easily comes out the winner. He certainly minced no words when, in the presence of a dozen dinner guests, he declared almost casually between one course and another:

"....my friend over there (Churchill) doesn't understand—doesn't appreciate—doesn't realize that most of us Americans have very deep-seated feelings against England ..These feelings perhaps are not very credible from the British angle; but they are natural enough from our angles —our different angles....The point which I am having a hard time getting across to some people, is that many Americans are anti-British. Take our large Irish Catholic group; they are anti-British for what seems a good reason to them even if it doesn't seem good to others; it has to do with their old country and it's an old story. Or take our German element, also very large. Their anti-British sentiment may be defined with exceptions, of course, as a leftover from the old rivalry for empire between Britain and Germany. Then there are our Negroes who don't like the British colour policy. Not that our race situation is any better; it may be worse—I think it is in some respects: but ours is not a matter of official policy on the part of the Federal Government.....And as for us old-line Americans, why, most of us were born anti-British. Take me. God knows, and my friend knows, I am not anti-British—now, that I remember very clearly when I was seven or thereabouts, in 1889 or '90, and my mother took me to England, and we saw Queen Victoria drive in her carriage down a London street, why, I hated the old woman."

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Bound Up With Empire

Even more interesting and significant are Adamic's post-dinner reflections about Churchill and his shrewd purposes. His words carry special meaning to-day in view of the violent anti-Soviet swing that American foreign policy has recently taken, much to the delight of British Tories like Churchill. It is clear that the keen sociologist had the measure of the man who sat across the dinner table:

"His morality, integrity, honour are bound up in the empire system. A tory-imperialist-patriot, he's is prepared to do absolutely anything, regardless of any other code or notion of right or wrong, in order to perpetuate what he believes in as good—good for Britain, which right now, in the world's imagination, is identical with his name. His personality with its Kiplingesque hangovers encompasses the tradition and ethos of the British Empire, the Anglo-Saxon success in recent centuries, and all the blundering and crime that went with it.....

"Churchill probably figures that.... under the whip of the Pearl Harbour humiliation Roosevelt and his incohate country will become an enormous determitant in winning the war: that saving ourselves, we will save Great Britain and the Empire; but that when it comes to international politics apart from war, Roosevelt and the United States will be incapable of leadership.....

"Russia?....Throughout the evening F. D. R. did not mention Russia. Nor did anyone else. But the two men must have discussed her....If the Soviet system remains a power in the world, then in the so-called post-war period, Churchill is thinking to himself, we shall use Russia to scare the Americans with Communism, with the rising Slavs. And the Americans—even Franklin Roosevelt—will respond. Seeing no other alternative, they will back the Empire...."

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Triumph Of Churchill

Within a year of Roosevelt's death, Adamic reports in the latter part of his book, this prediction had begun to come true. The idealism of the war period, the United Nations idea, were forgotten in a rising tide of anti-Sovietism. The British Colonial Empire and the American Industrial Empire were forming a new imperial alignment. Here are a few of the significant straws in the wind that Adamic observes—and the recent events and pronouncements of the American President have confirmed his statements:

—Eleven months after his "dear friend's" death, Churchill, escorted by the new President, journeyed to Fulton, Missouri, "implicitly to dismiss the United Nations idea as nonsense, explicitly to call for an immediate English-speaking alliance. And in the name of Christianity and civilisation he all but urged an Atom bomb attack on the U.S.S.R." Many of the prominent Americans responded with enthusiasm to Churchill's speech and a high-ranking General said: "Now is the time to blow those Communists off the face of the earth...."

—A year after F.D.R.'s death, his successor appointed a notorious Red-baiter like ex-President Hoover his special envoy to the war-devastated countries of Europe—the same Hoover who once said: "The ambition of my life is to crush out Soviet Russia" and is not known to have changed his views since.

—In the U.S.A. three opinion polls conducted between January and May 1946 indicated that over seventy per cent people expected a war within twenty years—a war against Russia!

—The United States armed forces have become lodged in 56 countries and islands in which they were not situated before the war....American bases are being built in Iceland and Saudi Arabia, distant respectively 3,500 and 7,000 miles from the nearest United States frontier.

—Ralph Ingersoll, the well-known editor, declared that top military men in Washington have told him that they expect a war against Russia in the very near future.

Here is the immediate background of the high-fault in Truman pronouncement against Soviet Russia, a triumph for the imperial purposes of Winston Churchill. The complete and distant background of this situation is provided in another momentous book which I shall write about next week...."THE GREAT CONSPIRACY AGAINST RUSSIA."

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Strictly Between Ourselves...

Thanks to the efficiency of the postal department, I have just received the "Bombay Chronicle" Weekly issue of 16th February. As usual I turned first to my favourite Page (no, NOT the Last Page but "Between Ourselves"), hoping someone had a kind word to say about this department and this scribbler, or had at least felt the absence of the Last Page for several weeks during the recent riots.

But, imagine my surprise, when I read a letter from Mr. T. D. JAGDESAN of Madras taking strong exception to my remarks about the South Indian habit of walking about barefooted. Says Mr. Jagdesan:

"I am surprised to find a columnist of the "Chronicler's" calibre indulging in unwelcome references to Madras, which are apt to be offensive and misconceived, under the caption 'This is Madras'! To point out but one, 'Here (in Madras) barefootedness is the rule and shoes an exception'. In my humble opinion, if your columnists avoid as far as possible caustic references to the habits, customs and tastes of the people in general, they will be all the more popular and will never be looked upon with prejudice. Will my beloved "Chronicler" note this"?

Now, now, Mr. Jagdesan, your "beloved" "Chronicler would like to submit that it is not fair of you to pick out nine words out of a total of four thousand that I wrote about the South and the South Indians after my Madras visit, and damn me for my "unwelcome references." In all those eight columns that I wrote then, did you find not a single "welcome reference" worth mentioning?

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Bare Feet

Secondly, I would like to say that in my "humble" opinion there is nothing offensive about the remark that 'Here (in Madras) barefootedness is the rule and shoes an exception'. Nor is the remark meant to be caustic. It is a simple statement of fact. You can challenge the fact but you cannot impute motives. For I don't regard shoe-wearing as a mark of civilisation or even a mark of elegance. Different peoples are entitled to their different ways and the South Indians are as much entitled to go about barefooted as the Bengalis have a right to go about bare-headed. There is nothing objectionable about either of these habits. But a shoe-wearing visitor (with corns!) has every right to be intrigued and amused by, and envious of, the shoe-free South Indians.

I think there is too much of this "touch-me-not-or-I-will-be-hurt" sensitiveness among our provincials. It is an expression of an uneasy inferiority complex. (Perhaps it is Mr. Jagdesan who feels awkward and apologetic about his people not wearing shoes and is, therefore, so sensitive about any references to it). But I think the time has come when we should shed any such inferiority complex and, with it, our thin skins, too, which make us so touchy about the most innocent remarks. During the decades of foreign rule and the official imposition of a foreign culture, such a complex might have been inevitable and excusable. But not today when we stand on the threshold of national freedom.

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—And Breasts

By the way, what's all this pother about "Hindu" women publicly suckling their babies at the "Parsi" Tata's aerodrome? It seems Confrere Karaka is quite agitated over the matter and Confrere Tendulkar has been having it out with him. Bare breasts seem to have provoked as fierce a controversy as bare feet.

Personally, I refuse to take all this seriously. I don't think our freedom and national honour are jeopardised by the "Hindu" women's (strictly natural) habit of publicly feeding their babies at aerodromes any more than French freedom and honour were jeopardised by the Parisian chorus girls (strictly unnatural and mercenary) habit of exhibiting their breasts to amuse the jaded millionaires in Folies Bergere and other night haunts of Montmartre.

I would have thought that a modern person like Mr. Karaka would be the last person to object to any public exhibition of the female mammal glands. For in this age of abbreviated swimming suits and fisherwomen's 'cholis' both of which are becoming so popular among society ladies, the nearer a woman is to nudity or the illusion of nudity the more elegant and fashionable she is supposed to be. But then it may be that while it is "cute" and "amusing for a woman to display her torso to heighten her sensuous charms, it is vulgar and "uncivilized" for her to do so to fulfil a natural function like feeding her baby.

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Touch-Me-Not-ism!

To get back to Mr. Jagadesan's letter I do not agree with him that columnists should avoid caustic references to the habits customs and taste of the people for the sake of securing their popularity. It is not the primary function of a columnist to be popular. And while he has no business to make caustic remarks about innocent habits and customs like walking about barefooted, there are other nabits and customs which he 'must' attack ruthlessly, even at the risk of losing favour with his readers.

And there is at least one such habit and custom among the South Indians which (with all my love for them) I cannot condone. During my brief visit to Madras I was shocked to learn and find that even to-day and even among the so-called educated classes the pernicious caste system and touch-me-not-ism are still practised. Still there are Brahmins, calling themselves liberal-minded, progressive and patriotic, who refuse to dine on the same table as a non-Brahmin, and to whom even the shadow of a so-called "untouchable" is polluting.

This is an issue on which one cannot equivocate or compromise. And I would like to hear from young South Indians of progressive views as to what they are doing to rid their province of this lingering curse of untouchability, this shameful hangover from the past, which must be exterminated root and branch before we can hold our heads high.

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Words And Deeds

I entirely agree with Confrere Karaka's remarks about the incredible action of a Congress Ministry (of Madras) sanctioning the uncivilised practice of chaining a political prisoner, a Communist trade union official. The excuse that this was done to prevent the accused from escaping and going underground holds no water, nor does Doctor Subbaroyan's glib phrases about Communists not believing in non-violence. Does Doctor Subbaroyan himself believe in non-violence? Does every Congressman believe in non-violence? Does Pandit Nehru believe in non-violence? Did Subhas Babu believe in non-violence? Did Bhagat Singh believe in non-violence? But have we not protested thousands of times when even terrorists accused of first degree murder were handcuffed and chained? Then we said it was a question of civil liberties. Is it not the duty of Congress Ministers now to vindicate their past concern with civil liberties? Or have words one meaning when you are struggling for power and another when you have got it?

I regret to have to say that this disparity between words and deeds is becoming more and more marked and acute. I find our national leaders in high places saying one thing on platforms and in conferences and sanctioning the reverse from their seats of power in the secretariats. Here is the latest example.

Pandit Nehru and all other Congress leaders have always loudly proclaimed their sympathy with the patriots of Indonesia struggling for their freedom. We were supposed to do everything in our power to support the Indonesian fight for freedom. Five Indians took all this seriously. They were soldiers in the British Indian army that was sent to Indonesia to help Dutch Imperialism to shoot down Indonesian patriots. These five — Sardars Chhajju Singh, Nanak Singh, Gian Singh, Banta Singh and Surat Singh — refused to fire on their Indonesian brothers and were consequently courtmartialled. Today they have been released after serving EIGHTEEN MONTHS in jail. Some of these months they served in jail under our present National Government, with Pandit Nehru as its Vice-President!!!

I think that every day, every hour, every minute that these five or hundreds others like them have spent in jail AFTER the assumption of office by the Congress Ministers at the Centre has been an indictment of our leaders. Whether it is in treatment of non-Congress political prisoners or in the official attitude towards Communists and Socialists, in their treatment of the I.N.A. men or such patriotic "deserters" like these five who risked their own lives rather than shoot down Indonesian patriots our leaders have to establish greater correspondence and harmony between words and deeds.

Otherwise I see no point in making speeches or issuing statements expressing mere lip sympathy with Indonesia or in giving receptions to Doctor Sjahrir, the Indonesian Premier, or even in holding a spectacular session of the All-Asian Conference.

Skit

Who Says We Have No Freedom?

By H. Nagasubrahmanyam

Mr. Attlee has made his historic February 20th statement. There are doubting Thomases still. In the phraseology of leaders they talk of a trap and a net. In their hue and cry they have lost sight of the myriad freedoms that we have been 'enjoying' these two centuries under the benign rule of British imperialism. They need a pointed reminder to reality and here it is.

We are FREE to slave; we are FREE to starve; we are FREE to suffer pain; we are FREE to forego the common necessities of life.

We are free to slave for causes in which we do not believe, purposes that are on the face of them base, ends that revolt every human instinct in us. We are free to be instruments for the perpetuation of meanness and mediocrity on this hallowed earth.

You are free to eat mud. The mud, mind you, comes from the good earth, from your own Indian soil. You are free to go even without that—an empty stomach is the best tonic, British doctors say. We are free to learn what is an ideal diet. We are equally free not to taste it on this side of existence.

That is not all. We have FREEDOM to dress like the other man or even not at all. We are free to go half naked in the streets. We need not fear that somebody will sympathise with us. We need not fear the state will feel ashamed. Some half naked, half starved urchins throw stones at us if we are naked, but it is the FREEDOM, the privilege conferred on the urchins.

We are free to live in dens they call blocks or chawls. We, any number of us, can live in a single room. We are free to allow broken flower pots, cups, saucers, chattis and old water tubs, kerosene tins, buckets and drain pipes, tattered tin pots and pans and rank vegetation and refuse to lie about near our house or compound. We are free to throw our dustbins on the next door neighbours' compounds (of course he too has a similar freedom). Our neighbour is free to call us names and we him. We are free to be selfish, to be arrogant, foolhardy and stupid.

We are free to contract any diseases whatever. What is more to the point, we are free to suffer and die by it. We need not be afraid of the medical service. Unless you pay for it, they don't offer their services—good souls they! The state does insist on only one thing—they want you to promptly inform them of your death and the cause thereof. (This is no violation of FREEDOM, I have to explain. It is just to permit the freedom of the statisticians who tell you in 1960 how many died of what in 1950). Tell me now, will a state that gives you freedom to die and avoidable death restrict your privileges?

We are free to receive knowledge—of the self and the pelf. We can attend schools—that train us not in right thinking. We are free to imbibe a false sense of values and foreign tastes and spirit of servility. We can do anything at home or school or the wide world that is not a challenge to the state's authority, that will not show out the state's stupidity and irresponsibility.

We are FREE to gamble our pretty fortunes and pretty life. The Government does not raise a finger. In fact, they are jolly participants in it.

Think of it! We are free to bear children. We are free to rear them. Then we are free to make a free gift of them to the octopus arms of capitalism and imperialistic machinery. We are free to see them growing into 'poor scarecrows of men and pale parodies of women' and going about the world—the phantom of themselves fighting for paltry stakes.

We have religious freedom, that is to say freedom to preach all the mummeries of religion and practise all the external freaks of it. Even the military will lend its aid towards it. We are free to move like birds in the field of religion so long as we do not think of the essentials of religion—freedom and justice, truth and light, beauty and happiness.

We are free to shout. We are free to hoot. We are free to say anything against each other. We are equally free to do counter-propaganda. The Government offers its eager aid whenever it feels like giving. We are free to indulge in claptraps. We are free to throw stones at others and break our brethren's head with soda water bottles. We are free to break our heads, too, in the holy endeavour. We are free to enter jails and remain there for life in jolly solitude at the state's expense.

We are free to stick to the rut. Every facility is afforded us. Every safeguard is provided us. Atmosphere that is all too congenial for the exercise of this freedom is manufactured at the non-stop imperial factories. False values are encouraged. Lapdog breed is pampered. Ignorance is fanned. Idiocy is honoured. Servility wins honours galore.

We are FREE to fight—the sentence is incomplete without the phrase 'between ourselves.' 'Os per' the royal proclamation we have freedom to fight on any ground except the sole one—fight for right. In the name of external religion we can fight. In the name of imagined differences we can fight. We can fight for slogans. We can fight for soda bottles or brick bats. We can fight for Rai Sahebs and Khan Bahadurs. We can fight for priorities and privileges. We can fight for ballots. We can fight for billets. We are FREE to imagine we have been injured and then fight for a remedy of the injury against our neighbour.

We are free to fight on any grounds for any length of time. Indeed, it pays us to fight. It pays to keep the 'struggle on.' You never can tell what the law dispensers will do next time. This time they may support the other man. But you go on fighting. They will side you soon. They always side with the weak and the meek. They are true knight-errants. Having granted you the freedom to fight, it is up to them to help you to have it.

Let me try to recapitulate. We are free to rot. We are free to drink and smoke and gamble. We can bet on anything or anybody. We are free to wring the neck of our blood brother, for a fault of the third man. We are free to travel in trains, trams and buses and my eyes! Indian-owned aeroplanes. We are free to be insulted by the foreigners in our own land. We are free to avail of electricity, water supply and public parks!

Oh! how can I list them all! In the language of the 'puranas' even the thousand-tongued Adisesha will fail in the attempt, I feel sure. I therefore hesitate to continue. Individually and collectively we 'enjoy' freedom in number. Even a passing reference to them will make a handsome volume (publishers don't invite handsome volumes from me as yet!—that is their freedom)!

In the thundering presence of the freedoms available, it is just idle to complain we have no freedom of thought, freedom in the choice and enjoyment of education, in politics, in the choice of a business or profession, freedom to accumulate and own without molestation, that we are denied the freedom to fight for FREEDOM. We had one freedom, we are going to have another. Both are freedoms—only, only they are different.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

Benefits For Britain's Workers

By PAUL WEST

A British worker who takes his annual holidays nowadays does not need to worry about money, for, in the majority of cases, he has holidays with pay. This is a great social achievement campared with the not-so-very distant past when he received no pay during his vocation which was called "absence from work." This usually resulted either in his rejection of relaxation or in merely having a few days because he could not afford to lose his pay.

A further drawback was that many workers could not enjoy Christmas and other public and statutory holidays in comfort because they were drawing no pay. This has now, in the majority of cases been changed, for millions of workers are now entitled to pay in the case of all public and statutory holidays.

Today in Britain there are over 1,100 collective agreements operating between employers and trade unions and which regulate payment for annual and statutory holidays. Paid holidays are also obligatory in the case of those branches of industry in which a statutory wage has been agreed upon through wages councils. It is estimated at the present time that from 11 to 12 million wage-earners enjoy paid holidays.

Recent Improvements

Whilst the principle of paid annual and statutory holidays has become an integral part of social progress in Britain, considerable disagreement exists with regard to such technical details as length and rate of payment in this connection. The majority of workers are entitled annually to a period of 12 days' paid holiday, made up of six days annual leave and six days statutory holidays. In some cases the worker is only granted six days of paid holiday, which means that he draws pay for his summer holidays but none in respect of those that are public and statutory vacations. On the other hand many workers are in the fortunate position of drawing pay annually for 18 days or even 3 weeks' holiday that is to say for 12 days or a fortnight of summer holiday in addition to the six public and statutory days. Improvements since 1944 have mainly taken the form of an increasing number of workers being entitled to paid holidays as well as the period of paid summer holidays being lengthened.

A condition, in the majority of cases, to the claim to full pay for summer holidays is that the worker must have completed 12 months' service with his firm. In the case of a shorter period than this, either his leave or his pay are subject to reduction. Length of service with a firm, does not, therefore, enter into consideration in the case of paid public and statutory holidays, payment however, being often made dependent on the workers's attendance on the day preceding and the day following the holiday in question.

Such seasonal workers as builders enjoy special consideration because through no fault of their own they are not employed by the same particular firm throughout the year. In these trades the system of accumulated credits is in operation which consists in the master builders paying the sum of 2s. weekly into a central fund in the case of each of their employees, this fund being managed by a management company of the building trade. Each employee receives a card on which the employer sticks every week a stamp to the value of 2s.

Holidays Cards

When the worker goes on his summer holidays, he hands in his card to his firm and receives in exchange a sum corresponding to the amount shown on the stamps affixed to his book. If he changes employment, he hands in his card to his new employer and this entitles him to his paid holiday. Both cards and stamps are issued by the management company.

Pieceworkers present another problem for they draw, in addition to their minimum wage an efficiency wage. In many cases, the pieceworker only draws his appropriate time rate, but in many industries such as iron and steel manufacture, printing and the chemical industry, pay for holidays is calculated on the worker's average earnings during the past six of 12 months, no consideration being given in respect of overtime.

In recent years, the systems of paid anuual and statutory holidays has rapidly extended in Britain. Employees are still fighting for improved conditions and it is expected that further progress will be achieved in this respect.

Atomic Energy Research In Britain

Great advances in building atomic energy piles—probably the greatest discovery since the atom bomb itself—have just been made by scientists in Britain. They will bring much nearer to practical use the atomic power stations Britain is planning. They will mean smaller, cheaper and far more enduring piles, which will be much easier to build.

An atomic pile consists of many lumps of uranium in a block of very pure grahpite or heavy water, the purpose of which is to damp down the process of "fission" and the generation of heat in uranium. Despite the damping down, the pile can have the heat of a great furnace. Heavy water is very expensive to make, and graphite piles have to be very bulky. Uranium in existing piles consists of one part of "U-235' and 140 parts of "U-238". Only "U-235" has been used for creating heat; "U-238" was useless.

New Developments

The new developments are:

(1) "U-238" can all be converted within the pile by "U'-235' into plutonium, a substance used in atom bombs. Plutonium is then as "hot" as "U-235". So the pile will either produce far more heat and will last 140 times as long as before, or will need much less uranium. This possibility has been known for a long time but has been held up by the "poisoning" of the pile. A means of overcoming this has apparently been discovered.

(2) By using what is called "enriched" uranium, containing slightly more than one part in 140 of "U-235" a smaller and less pure block of graphite is required. A greater power of uranium can penetrate the impure graphite in the same way as before. This means that atomic piles will be smaller than before.

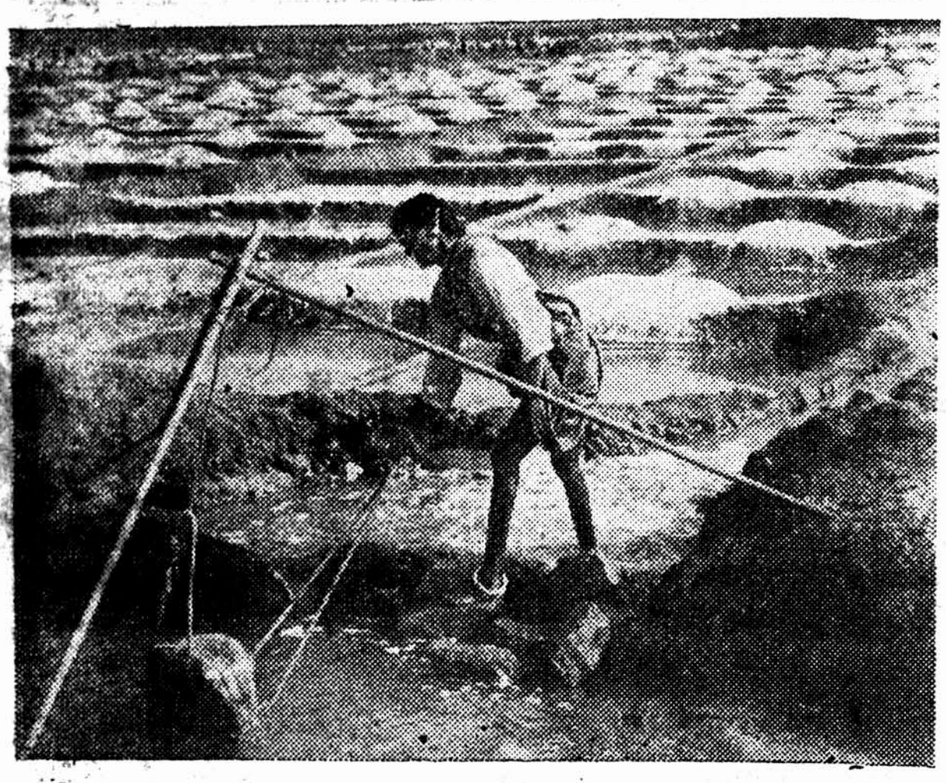
(3) For certain kinds of piles, such as those used for producing radio-active materials for medical science, ordinary water can be substituted for graphite. It is probable that great pipe-lines from the Thames to the atomic energy establishment at Harwell, Berkshire, are to supply large quantities of water for this purpose. "Enriched" uranium would have the power to overcome the damping effect of water which is lacking in ordinary uranium.—'Evening Standard.'

Do You Know That

1. While typing, on an average, the left hand does slightly more work than the right.
2. What is believed to be the smallest and lightest commercial metal tube in the world was produced by a leading British engineering firm; it is only six-thousandths of an inch in outside diameter, and 8½ miles of the tubing weighs less than a pound
3. Some 2,000 varieties of ant are found in Australia.
4. Scotland Yard is so called because it was first a castle used by Scottish kings on their visits to London.
5. Wisden, whose Almanack is familiar to all cricketers, was a Sussex fast bowler; between 1848 and 1859 he took 2,707 wickets.
6. One ton of waste-paper helps to produce 12,000 sq. ft. of plasterboard.
7. A light year is an astronomical unit of nearly 6,000,000,000,000 miles.

"The house is all right, but why have you made the rooms so small?" "So that the tenant shall have no room for complaint sir."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017



Scooping the brine on to the pans. The sun then takes on the job.

The salt is raked into small heaps on the bunds. The heaps grow quickly.

SALT

It is stacked into regul ar pyramidal pibs before bagging. The height gives a rough and ready measure.

The Commonest Of Condiments And A Symbol In India's Fight For Freedom Is Now Free From State Tax

By B. F. Ferreira

The salt godown by the sea is a dry piece of land.

Bagged and bound the salt comes ashore at salt bunder, Thana.

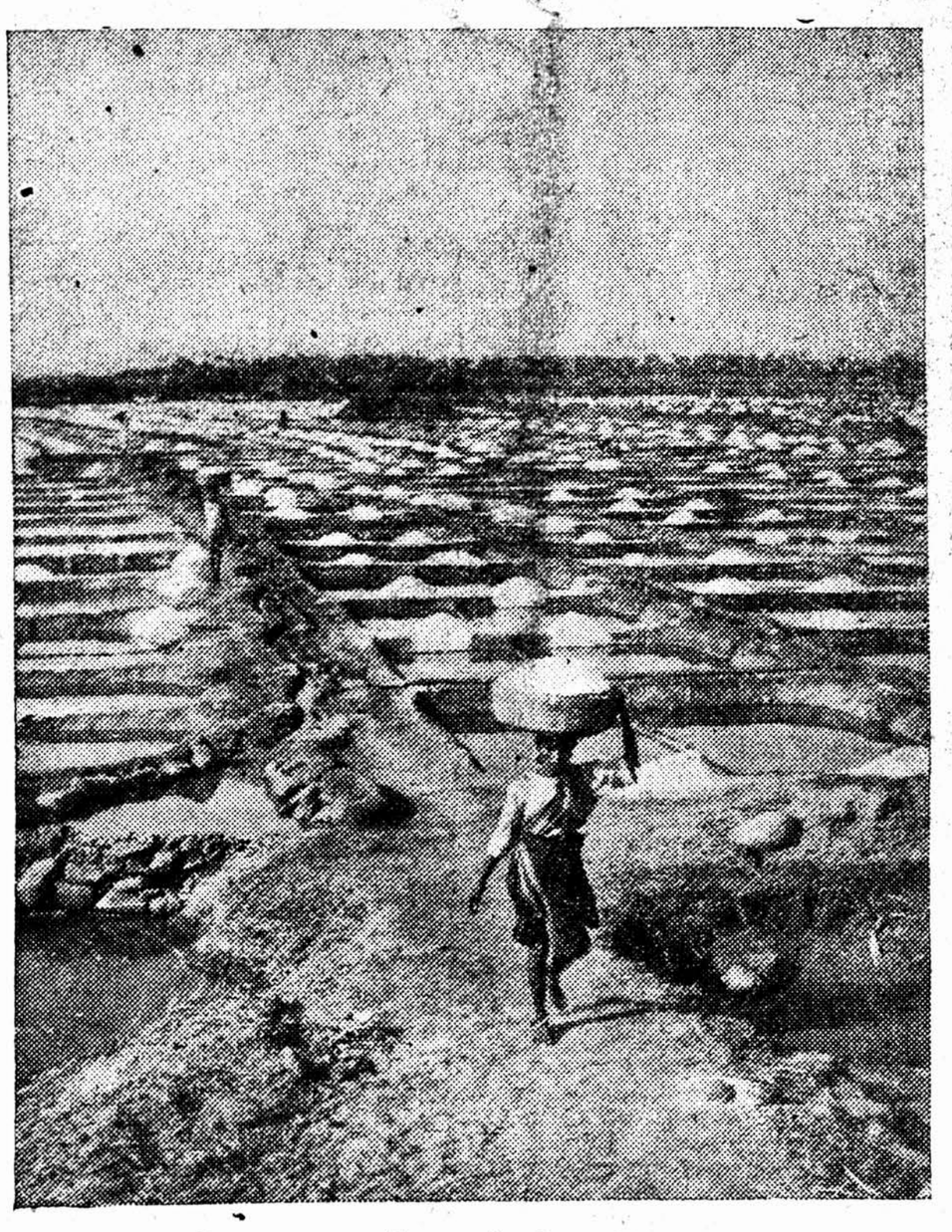
The Central Government has decided to abolish the Salt Tax. Described by some as a "sop to sentiment", rather than a relief measure, the Salt Tax was one of the main causes for which Mahatma Gandhi fought his early political battles.

Whether one agrees to the loss of eight crores entailed by its abolition or not, it must be admitted that after air and water, no material is so familiar to us as common salt. And now that the Salt Tax has been abolished, the phrase "he is not worth his salt," will once more come into its own again in this country.

Salt is obtained from three different sources, though they are all correlated, from the mines, the brine springs, and from the sea. The extensive deposits of rock-salt found in mines in many localities of the earth, ultimately trace their origin to the evaporation of former seas and lakes. The same is true of brine-springs, which are partially evaporated areas of nearly saturated solutions of salt containing about 36 parts of salt in 100 of water at 15 or about 26 per cent.

The usual method of mining salt, is to bore a hole in the ground through which a tube is inserted. Water is then passed through the tube. It dissolves the salt and forms a saturated solution of salt water or brine which is pumped directly into open cisterns or large reservoirs from where the water is evaporated to form salt. Salt so obtained is known as rock-solt or halite. Naturally occurring brine springs are treated in the same way. Northern India supplies a large part of this country with salt from its mines and springs.

In Bombay and elsewhere salt is obtained by evaporation of sea-water, which contains on average about three per cent of it. How did it get into sea water? Salt is one of the commonest things dissolved by water from the earth. And rivers carry all of it to the sea, where the water evaporates but the salt remains. Hence the salt in the sea water. Rows of especially built receptacles, bunded with clay are laid out on the coastal belts or land adjoining the sea. At high tide the sea water is allowed to flow into ponds dotting the salt pans at convenient intervals, from where it is scooped out by hand operated bucket-lifts into shallow evaporating basins, and left to dry there by the heat of the sun's rays. Salt so prepared is known as solar salt. Wadala, Bhyandar, Kharodi, are some of the places near Bombay where this method is followed. Elsewhere the details may differ but the principle remains the same. This method was practised all the world over, but now it is mainly confined to dry, warm, and tropical countries.



A suburban salt pan scene. Sea w ater from the ponds on the left foreground are scooped via the bunded channels to the pans.

Salt's most important use lies perhaps in flavouring food, and next as preservative. It is an aid to digestion not only by virtue of its stimulating power, but because it furnishes the necessary material, for the formation of muriatic acid of the stomach's gastric juice. Life would cease to exist as without it blood cannot be formed. Which probably explains the ancient Dutch practice of killing prisoners guilty of capital crimes, by feeding them on food containing not even a trace of salt. Many malignant diseases, we are told by medical science, are due to deficiencies of salt in the blood, whilst it's abuse or rather misuse, gives rise to symptoms of scurvy, haemorrhage, and other maladies. It also finds various emblematic uses in religious ceremonies.

A good number of applications of it exist in industry. To mention only few, the manufacture of sodium carbonate, caustic soda, and chlorine absorbs large quantities of it. Other examples are the fish and food preserving industries, glazing earthernware such as drain-pipes etc.

No wonder then that salt has justified its use in the age-old saying, "employment is the salt of life," though the reverse may not now be true of the Government staff employed to enforce the Salt Tax.

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